WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

ON PRAYER.

"Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss."

(*Continued.*)

5th. There is yet another class of Christians, who, while they seem to be fervent in prayer, and diligent in their exertions towards the promotion of a revival, are, to all human appearance, labouring and praying in vain, and spending their strength for nought.

I here refer to those who are somewhat acquainted with revivals, and who are on the whole to be regarded as the sincere friends of the cause. Persons of this description are oftener seen in times of declension, than at the commencement or the close of a revival. Sometimes nearly a whole church will assume this appearance. Distressed at the thought of past unfaithfulness and present barrenness, and anxious to *enjoy* once more the *comforts* which are to be found in seasons of revival, they begin to feel and say to each other, that something must be done. A plan is marked out, which it is supposed will easily succeed. Committees are appointed to visit from house to house. Meetings are instituted. The elders offer their *long* prayers with new earnestness; and the pastor begins with energy to warn sinners, and to exhort the church to increasing activity. Still, while every thing else is set in motion, the ark of the Lord does not seem to move. What can be the difficulty? Something must be wrong. At length a consultation is held, which results in some modification of the plan of management. Again the wheels are in motion; and again the ark is at rest. A second and a third, and perhaps a fourth modification are successively proposed, adopted and abandoned, with the same success as formerly; and the church must now come to a solemn stand. It is time for her to humble herself. She must have departed farther from God than she had been aware. A day of fasting is appointed. A sermon is prepared for the occasion; and when the *set hour* arrives, the brethren relinquish their *necessary* business, and repair to the house of God. Here they join with interest in the exercises, and on leaving the sanctuary, they praise the sermon, and make up their minds that such a season cannot be lost.

But here again they are disappointed. Matters are perhaps even worse than at the beginning. What next? The elders now begin to think that the pastor is not awake, and the brethren come to the same conclusion with reference to the elders. The pastor feel concerned about the church, and the church feel tried with their pastor.—Every one cries out, "My leanness, my leanness;" but instead of humbling himself on account of it, he continues to cast the blame chiefly upon others.

This is indeed a trying time with the church. There is danger that a spirit of bitterness will arise, that divisions will take place, and that the spiritual interests of the church will be nearly abandoned. The whole course of operations, it is probable, will be relinquished, while the church yield to discouragement, and settle down in a state of inactivity and despondency. In this case, the course will still be downward. The blasting and the mildew will be upon all their prospects. Zion will seem to have been forsaken, and the Lord himself to have forgotten to be gracious.

But I will suppose the church to have escaped this danger, and to come once more to a solemn stand. I will suppose that an interchange of views and feelings has taken place; and this without creating a spirit of bitterness, or giving rise to divisions. The pastor and the elders, the brethren and the sisters, all stand in some measure convicted of delinquency; and all are determined to reform. They renew their covenant before God; and in the presence of men and of angels, sit down to seal it at the table of the Lord. Here, indeed, they are placed in solemn circumstances. The Master of the feast is present, and grants them some kind tokens of his love. They enjoy a pleasant season. It is a time of melting, and of tender gratitude.

Now the circumstances are full of promise. The hopes of the church begin to brighten; and the desired season of refreshing is thought to be near at hand. The prayer-meetings are better attended; petitions are apparently more fervent; there is more conversation on the subject of religion; some of the wicked are beginning to stand aloof, and others to appear anxious; while here and there a pious individual begins to whisper, that possibly a revival has already commenced. But, alas, the precious prospects are soon blighted. The kindling excitement continues for a time, like clouds and like winds without water, when it gradually subsides, and all again is dreariness and drought and desolation.

Now, what has been the difficulty with the church whose case is here supposed? Has she pursued a course that was entirely wrong? No. Has she adopted measures that in other places had not generally been successful? No. Were these measures ill-adapted to the existing state of things? Not in the least: The same measures, apparently under the same circumstances, have often been abundantly blessed. Has she then been especially remiss in the active prosecution of these measures? Certainly not. Has she been palpably deficient in the fervour of her prayers in behalf of the divine blessing? The prayer-meetings have been well attended, and have often exhibited the appearance of much fervour. Has the church been disabled through want of unanimity? By no means: The brethren, for the most part, have been seen to dwell together in unity. What, then, can have been the difficulty? The secret is soon told. The church has relied too much upon her own wisdom and strength, and depended too exclusively upon her own resources. Her counsels did not stand, because she felt herself to be wise.—She remained in spiritual weakness, because she felt herself to be strong; and in every exigency her own resources were sure to fail her, because she trusted in them, instead of relying alone upon the almighty arm.

The question will here be asked—Why, under such a continued course of appropriate means, was not the church at length induced to learn the necessary lesson of dependence? The answer is obvious. The desire for a revival had more reference to *personal comfort*, than to the promotion of the *glory of God*. The desired object, therefore, was pursued, too much under the influence of a self-seeking spirit. This was a fundamental difficulty. The church had become, in spiritual things, too cold to be comfortable; and she must contrive to warm herself. Her nakedness had become so apparent, that she must repair her tattered raiment; or expose herself to shame. All this, she secretly felt, was a task comparatively easy; and at every failure in her efforts, she still recollected that she was resorting to just such measures, as had been often adopted by other churches, with abundant success.

But this was not all. The church, in her various movements, was continually under the influence of spiritual sloth. A deep sleep had fallen upon her, while she knew it not. Every thing, therefore, was comparatively hollow hearted and superficial. Conversation with the penitent and the impenitent was too general, and but little to the purpose in hand. Preaching and exhortation, though sometimes animated and powerful, did not seem to come from a soul that was burthened—from a heart, that was overflowing with the love of souls. Social prayer, though often tender and fervent, to human appearance, did not kindle into holy ardour, while the suppliant was pleading for the promotion of *God's glory*, in the salvation of sinners. Family prayer was dull, formal and inconstant. And then the closet. Ah, the neglected closet! How seldom was it the resort of a soul pressed down under the weight of individual responsibility! Yes, could the whole truth have been told—the desertion, the reluctance, the formality, the coldnesss, the chilling indifference, which were witnessed in the closet by the all-seeing eye, would have astonished even the church herself, and led her to cry out for help.

Here, after all, was her greatest difficulty. Had the closet been the precious retreat of the soul that was burdened; had it borne testimony that the church was pleading in earnest for the descent of the Holy Spirit; had it borne witness to the cries and tears of God's people—to their incessant, humble, believing supplications; then the ark of the Lord would have been seen to move. Then the Spirit of God would have descended in answer to prayer; the church would have revived, and converts would have been multiplied.

Christian reader—you that have followed the writer thus far in his observations—remember that this whole subject is as applicable to individuals, as to churches. You desire a revival. Very well; you desire a "good thing." If you ask in faith for it, then you are striving to do your duty in all respects; then, also, you are driven into straits and difficulties, and made to cast yourself upon God. Well, persevere, and in due time you shall reap, if you faint not. At least your own heart will be revived; and the work, thus commenced, will be likely to spread.

But do not deceive yourself. Are you having your conversation daily in heaven? Then you will avoid that which is empty, trifling, and earthly, and your very deportment will show that you live as seeing Him who is invisible. Are you praying in faith at your family altar, or in the social circle? Then your little self will seem to be annihilated, while you are swallowed up in the glory of God. Are you praying in the closet? Ah, if you are in truth what you think yourself to be, you have been here, in reading, meditation, and prayer, not once or twice a day merely, as by stealth, or in answer to a chiding conscience; you are often here. Your closet is a delight; you cannot live without it; you mourn when you are occasionally deprived of it; your very soul kindles, when you seek within its walls the presence of your beloved Saviour. Ask then, and receive. Pray and prevail in behalf of the descent of the blessing.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—In the summer of 1822, I visited Cornwall, in company with a brother in the ministry. While there, David Brown, with whom I became a little acquainted, received the inclosed letter from a Cherokee youth, a friend of his—now, as you are aware, a chief of that tribe. The interest I then took in the letter, arose from the fact, that the writer was the adopted child of benevolence, and was then just emerging from the shades of his native ignorance. But on a recent reading of it, I discover that there were then entertained by him, for his nation, the most fearful forebodings. Thinking it might interest *some* of your readers, I send you a copy exactly as it was originally written.

MARCUS HARRISON.

Groton, Tompkins co. N. Y. Feb. 2, 1830.

Rossville, *Cherokee Nation,*
July 13th, 1822.

Mr. D. Brown—*Dear Sir*—Your's, of the 10th June last, came to hand a few days since. It gave me pleasure to hear that you enjoy good health, as well as those of your Cherokee friends there. But I feel sorry to hear Mr. John Ridge has not recovered from the disease with which he has so long been afflicted: But, as it cannot be efficacious for man to say unto him, "Take up thy bed and walk;" therefore, his situation can only be confided to the will of Him who hath the healing power.

The pamphlet, containing the letter of Mr. Lewis to a member of Congress, on Indian civilisation, which the Rev. Mr. Westbrook had the goodness to send me, has been received; for which you will be pleased to return to him my sincere thanks.

To reflect seriously on the condition of the Indian tribes inhabiting the continent of America, and review the miserable fate which has befallen and swept into wretchedness and oblivion the numerous tribes that once inhabited the country bordering on the Atlantic, is enough to make the remnant of those tribes, who are now encompassed by the white population, shudder. And yet I cannot believe that the Indians are doomed to perish in wretchedness, from generation to generation, as they are approached by the white population, until they are annihilated from the face of the earth. Surely there are motives and feelings daily engendered in the minds and hearts of the citizens of the United States, which have never heretofore been pursued or even felt by them towards the aborigines of this vast continent. The small experiments made by the exertions of benevolent societies, through their faithful missionaries, have awakened the American people to a sense of what might be done to better the condition of the Indian race under such circumstances.

While the Indians are themselves seen to manifest a thirst to reach after the blessings and happiness derivable from civilised life, I cannot believe that the United States government will still continue to pursue the lukewarm system of policy in her relation with the Indians, as has hitherto been adopted, to effect the purpose of removing nation after nation of them from the land of their fathers into the remote wilderness, where their encroachments upon the hunting ground of other tribes, has been attended with the unhappy consequence of quarrels, wars, and bloodshed.

Has not this been the result of the removal of a part of our own nation to the Arkansas? Yes; the uplifted tomahawk is now wielding, and the scalping-knife is unsheathed, between the Arkansas, the Cherokees, and the Osages, for the horrid destruction of each other. Let the American people look at the prominent causes which have led to these unhappy consequences, and they will not fail to see them in the system of policy pursued by their government toward these wretched and oppressed people, in removing them from the land of their inheritance, where the bones of their ancestors have mouldered into dust for ages.

I repeat it; when all these circumstances are combined, and taken into serious consideration, I hope and trust that the general government will abandon that policy, and adopt a system of amelioration, under which these remnants of tribes may be happy. As respects our own nation here, I could willingly say, that in case the United States deem it inexpedient to apply a part of her treasure toward promoting our civilisation, and would but let us remain in the peaceable and quiet possession of our country, that our own exertions, together with those of our benevolent missionaries and friends, would in time testify to the world, that Indians are endowed with mental capacities fully adequate to receiving the highest branches of temporal and spiritual improvement, under the influence of civilised life.

The subject embraces too extensive a field for reflection, to be discussed in a hasty letter. You will excuse me for wandering therein as far as I have.

I have no news of moment to communicate. I was at your father's house, when your brother's funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Potter.

Tender my best respects to our Cherokee friends of Cornwall.

Your's, affectionately, Jn. ROSS.

For the Western Recorder.

SKETCHES FROM REAL LIFE.-No. XIII.

Mr. Editor—I occasionally see, in your columns, "Sketches from Real Life;" and for myself, I have thought them peculiarly interesting and useful. Should you have the same impression with regard to the following, you will oblige a reader by giving it a place.

In the village of —— lived Mr. ——. He was a man of no piety, and had few claims to morality. While young, he was married to a lady, who, though not religious, was amiable and moral. For some time, they lived thoughtless of God, unmindful of eternity, and in the entire neglect of every religious duty. In this course of neglect, the man evidently took the lead. At length his wife gave symptoms of declining health. With these came the hour of seriousness. Conscience began to speak forth its timely admonitions. She soon found herself *a lost sinner*. A gloom more dreadful than can be described, came over her guilty soul, and almost every ray of hope departed. Thus miserable, she often retired to pray; but as often returned without relief. What course to pursue for help she knew not. To enquire of the pious, she was ashamed. She then thought of opening the secrets of her soul to her wicked husband. But full well she knew, that in reference to the whole subject of religion, his spirit and hers were no longer congenial. Her resort, therefore, was to the bible. Here she found directions suited to her miserable condition; and by the grace of God, was enabled to comply with them. She became a penitent at the feet of Jesus. This was witnessed by her husband without any symptoms of decided opposition. But her resolutions to discharge her duty, soon called forth the native malignity of his heart. She wished to unite with the church, and dedicate her little child to God. He was unwilling, and refused to have it so. The firmness of her purpose, however, was soon apparent. This threw him into a storm of rage. As often as the wife of his bosom came into his presence, he was seen to pour upon her a shower of the keenest reproach. But she was calm. On her lips was the breath of prayer. Upon her countenance, wet with tears, sat the aspect of love. With a sweet and heavenly serenity, which neither frowns nor threats could interrupt, and with the law of kindness directing every movement, she kept the "narrow path of duty on." On one occasion her affection and kindness half subdued him. He consented that she should unite with the church, if she would go forward without her child. But she had become a *Christian*, and no duty could be knowingly and deliberately omitted. This sprung the mine again; and from his burning bosom came forth the flames of wrath. This, however, did not swerve her from her purpose. Her heart was fixed; her mind serene; and her soul at rest, even in affliction. At length the day for her examination arrived. She came before the session of the church, and was received. Now was the crisis; and her opposing husband raged beyond description. On Saturday evening, previous to the Sabbath on which she was to unite with the church, he was from home. As usual, she went to the meeting for prayer. He returned before her. His rage was dreadful. He was tempted to burn down the sanctuary, and was prevented only by fear of the law. Nothing could exceed the hatred which he felt towards Christians. He sincerely wished he could destroy every Presbyterian in the world. In short, he became almost frantic with rage. But here he was restrained. A voice from within told him that he was wrong. Conviction flashed upon him. In a moment he was overwhelmed in despair. His strength failed him. Unable to stand or sit, he went to bed.—Soon afterwards his wife came in. No words passed between them. She took the bible, and sat down to read. The calmness and sweetness of her countenance convinced him of the genuine piety of her soul, and of the peace she felt within. He was now cut to the heart for his iniquity. He was sensible that his dreadful opposition was not against his wife only, but against God. In this dreadful condition he remained for a few moments, and the tear of penitence flowed! "Oh, my dear," said he to his beloved wife, "I have been wrong! I have been wrong! I have abused you: I have sinned against God? Can I be forgiven? Is there forgiveness?" Of her forgiveness she soon assured him; and of God's, in case his penitence was sincere. He expressed a hope that it was sincere. He desired prayers on his behalf. The throne of grace was supplicated by a pious person residing in the same house. He soon became calm, peaceful, and happy. Not long after this, he retired to rest for the night. But his joy was too great for sleep. Ere he was aware, the Sabbath dawned upon him, (as he said), in such loveliness as he never before witnessed. The hour of public worship came, and he joyfully repaired with his beloved wife to the house of God. Here he sat "clothed and in his right mind." A tear, now and then, stole across his placid countenance, while he listened to the word of God. When his wife came forward to unite with the church, he came forward with the child, that it might be dedicated to the Lord. At the next communion he united with the church. His wife recovered her health. They are now walking together as "heirs of the grace of life," and are decided ornaments of the Saviour's kingdom. Let those pious females, who are refusing to make a profession of religion till God converts their wicked husbands, read this, and perhaps it will show them a "more excellent way."

W.

From the Journal of the Am. Ed. Society.

DR. HUMPHREY'S LETTER.

(*Concluded from last week.*)

That there may be exceptions to the natural tendency of such a system of charitable education, as is contemplated in the preceding outline, I readily admit. But the natural tendency of the system can neither be denied or changed. What happens in one case will happen in another—will happen in the great majority of cases, where young men are taken from the vale of poverty and carried gratuitously through their whole classical and theological course. Consequently, were this system to prevail, it would, in my opinion, be exceedingly detrimental to the cause of religion in our country. Out of every hundred beneficiaries thus brought into the ministry, ninety, at least, would be essentially injured by the compressing and neutralising influence of too much assistance. And this, at a time, when the church is beginning to look chiefly to the beneficiary list for pastors and missionaries, is a very serious matter. The change, indeed, in the general character of the ministry, would be gradual, and perhaps imperceptible. But in estimating the tendency of any great system, we ought to look to its more remote, as well as to its immediate results.

I am aware it may be urged, as a strong objection to the foregoing reasoning, that till within a very short period, the great body of ministers in this country were educated with money which they did not earn themselves, and yet, they have not been wanting, either in economy, or strength of character. Why then, it may be asked, should the entire gratuitous education of beneficiaries, so injuriously affect their character and usefulness?

My first answer is, that many whose parents have ample ability to educate them, are required, and wisely too, to do more, and to struggle harder, in making their way through college, than is generally supposed.

My second answer is, that the case of a son differs materially, in many respects, from that of a beneficiary—so that what is barely sufficient to give a healthful stimulus to the former, would in most instances be injurious to the latter. In one case, the boy grows up with expectations of adequate assistance, so that his head is in no danger of being turned by receiving it; whereas, in the other, the change is too sudden to be safe; the change from toil, and indigence, and discouraging prospects, to ease and independence. To receive entire and unexpected support from a charity, is a very different thing from taking that at a father's hand, which the son has been taught to rely upon from his earliest remembrance. While the ten or twelve hundred dollars, which the child receives in his education, helps to impart strength and independence to his character, an equal amount given to a beneficiary, would be likely to have the contrary effect.

My last answer is, that in educating poor and pious young men for the sacred profession, we ought not to rest satisfied with imparting to them that strength of character, and qualifying them for that degree of self-denial, which are ordinarily found in the ministry. The peculiar state of our country and of the world demands higher qualifications; and such qualifications, as, by the blessing of God upon their measures, education societies may be greatly instrumental in creating.

What then is the true system? How shall we aid the pious indigent youth, so as to exert the happiest influence upon his whole character? It seems to me, that the course is a very plain one. Assist him to rise, by exerting what strength he has, and not by first relaxing all his muscles. Let him lean upon you, where he cannot support himself. Help him up every steep and difficult acclivity; but require him at the same time, to rely chiefly upon his own persevering exertions. In other words, let the amount of pecuniary aid to beneficiaries be such, and let it be rendered in such a manner, as to encourage and require strenuous personal efforts.

The exigencies of the times demand a host of practical men; men of nerve, and resolution, and invention, as well as of ardent piety; men who can "endure hardness, as good soldiers of Jesus Christ;" who can go any where, and subsist upon a little, and when need so requires, can sleep as soundly upon Jacob's pillow, as upon any other. These are the men to go to the extreme south of our national territory; to go to Illinois; to labour every where in the great western valley; and with the vanguard of our population to scale the rocky mountains. These are the men, also, to sit down amid drifting snows and burning sands; to encounter superstition, idolatry, ignorance, infidelity and hate, in all their dwelling places, and in all their most discouraging and appalling forms. Such soldiers the Captain of our salvation is loudly calling for, and it is the bounden duty of the church, to furnish as large a quota as possible. But let her training of them be such, as to make them real and efficient soldiers, and not mere effeminate recruits.

To this end, let diligent inquiry be made in all the humble walks of life, for young men of promising talents and real piety. Where ever such an one can be found, let him be encouraged to commence study, and put him at once upon probation. Should the trial of a few months prove satisfactory, then let the question of entering upon a regular course of education for the holy ministry be solemnly brought before him; and if his heart appears to be steadfastly set upon the great work, let him be received in due form as a beneficiary. Let him understand at the same time, that he will be expected to retain and cherish all his industrious habits; that the design is not to release him from personal effort and responsibility, but to sustain him under all reasonable exertions; not to carry him forward without the diligent use of his own powers, but to come to his aid when aid is indispensable; not, in short, to take the making of himself out of his own hands, but to assist him in doing it.

This, it appears to me, is the only right system; and the American Education Society has my entire and hearty approbation, because it aids indigent young men in a way, which I think is eminently calculated to give them a character, and fit them for real service. On one hand, the quarterly appropriations are sufficient to encourage them in going forward and making efforts, while on the other, the amount of assistance is not so great, as to release them from these efforts. They must help themselves, and they must be economical in their expenditures, or they cannot go on. And this, I maintain, is so far from being a hardship, that it proves a great blessing to beneficiaries themselves and to the church of God; not but that they may be interrupted too much in their studies, and often are; a remedy for which I shall advert to, before I close.

After the very able and ample defence of the system of loaning, which has recently appeared in your Journal, it would be superfluous for me to attempt a formal discussion of the subject. I allude to it here, simply in its bearing upon the formation of character; and I entertain no doubt, that the young man who borrows upon the conditions prescibed by the American Education Society, will act more like himself, and will feel more of that personal independence which is essential to constitute a well balanced character, than if he were to receive his whole support from the church. A high minded and enterprising youth, not only intends to refund, should he hereafter be in circumstances to do it, but if I can place any reliance upon my own observation, he prefers the loan, to a free gift; and because he does so, I expect more from him than I otherwise should.

If in looking at the annual expenses of a college course, and comparing these with the quarterly grants of the American Education Society, it should appear, as it will, that the beneficiary must be very much straitened, the fault, I humbly conceive, is not chargeable upon the society; but upon the improvidence of his friends and advisers. It is too common to urge young men into college, without any thing to begin with, under the notion that no time is to be lost, and that they will be provided for, nobody can tell how, when once they shall fairly have commenced their studies. The consequence is, in scores of instances, that in a few months, they find themselves without funds; become discouraged; are obliged to keep school so much as greatly to interfere with their education; or perhaps to give it up in despair. Now all this might, in most cases, be avoided. Let the young man who has no property of his own be patient. Let him earn something before he begins, or while he is preparing for college. Let him feel when he enters, that he does not come as a pauper, but with sufficient avails of his own industry to save him from depression and embarrassment; and though he may be a year or two later in the field, than some others who began with him, he will experience far less embarrassment in his way to it, and be much better prepared for the burden and heat of the day.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

REFORM IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The Evangelical Magazine for January contains "A series of questions, addressed to his Majesty's Government and the Ecclesiastical Authorities," which, the editor informs us, "was drawn up by a member of the church of England, and has been sent to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Durham, Lincoln, &c. &c., to the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Peel, and to several of the heads of houses at Oxford and Cambridge." The editor thinks the movement important, viewed in connexion with the royal commission, about to be appointed "to examine and correct the existing abuses of the church." The whole series of questions would fill nearly two of our columns. We give such specimens as will show their nature and bearings:—

"Is it not obvious to every candid mind, that the church of England is, at present, in a very corrupted state?

"Are not livings bought and sold in the way of common merchandise?

"Are there not many parishes in different parts of the kingdom which have no churches at all, but in which the tithes are exacted with as much rigour as elsewhere?

"May not the highest ecclesiastical patronage be at the disposal of an infidel, a blasphemer, or an atheist?

"Is there not a perpetual collision between the church and the state; the rubric enjoining one thing, and the law of the land another?

"Has not the amalgamation of our ecclesiastical and political institutions gradually led to the rejection of Christ's authority as the Supreme Head and Lawgiver of his church?

"Is not a clergyman compelled to say, at the interment of the most wicked and profligate person in his parish, even though he may have died in an impenitent state, "Forasmuch as it hath pleased almighty God, of his *great mercy*, to take unto *himself* the soul of our *dear* brother here departed," &c. "We give thee *hearty thanks*, that it hath pleased thee to deliver this, our brother, out of the miseries of this sinful world."?

"Is not the sponsorial part of the baptismal service a mere fragment of popery, without the shadow of a foundation in the holy scriptures? And do not the godfathers and godmothers, in a great majority of instances, promise to "renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetuous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh," while they have no intention whatever of fulfilling their engagements?

"Do they not further declare, in solemn mockery to God, that they will "*obediently* keep his will and commandments, and walk in the same *all the days of their life*."

"Is not the doctrine of baptismal regeneration a heresy of the Roman Antichrist?

"Are not multitudes of young people brought to the rite of confirmation, merely that they may renew the solemn farce which was performed by their sponsors at baptism, and that they may take a vow which they never intend to fulfil?

"Does not the conduct of the great majority of these young people, both before and after their confirmation, give a direct contradiction to the following declaration of the bishop: "Almighty and ever-living God, who has vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants by water and the Holy Ghost, *and hast given unto them forgiveness of all their sins*," &c.?

"Is it consistent for a *protestant* clergyman to say, (as he is required to do in the visitation of the sick): "By the authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins?"

"Is there not something like "vain repetition, in the frequent use which is made of the Lord's prayer in the liturgy and offices of the church?

"Are not the oaths imposed upon the churchwardens an abominable mockery of almighty God; and are they not continually violated without remorse or shame?

"May not the present unexampled increase of sectarianism, infidelity, and profligacy, be justly ascribed to the causes which are here enumerated?

"What, then, but a complete removal of existing abuses, and a *general* reformation among the Bishops and Clergy, can save the church of England from ruin?"

How far any of these questions apply to the episcopal church in this country, or to any part of it, we are not now prepared to say. We believe, however, that if any reform be effected in the mother church in England, the daughter in America will be constrained to follow the example, so far as there shall be occasion for it.

TEMPERANCE.

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society, would give notice, that the first *Annual Report* is now in press, and will be ready for distribution as soon as the 18th March next. The report will contain a variety of interesting facts, addresses and essays, which it is hoped will render it a valuable tract for general distribution.

In order to give it an extensive circulation, the committee have obtained from a few individuals a sufficient sum to enable them to send *eight* copies of it gratuitously to each of the eight hundred towns in the state. As, however, they have no means of forwarding these copies, they have to request that the members of auxiliary societies, or other friends of temperance in the several towns, will take an early opportunity to send to Albany for them.

The number of copies for each town will be put in seperate parcels, and may be obtained of Henry Trowbridge, Esq. at the store of Fink & Gray, South-Market street, three doors south of the Albany bank.

By order of the Executive Committee,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

P. S.—Should any of the county or town societies wish an additional number of copies, for gratuitous distribution in their own neighbourhood, they can be procured at the above place, at seven and a half dollars per hundred copies.

Albany, Feb. 27, 1830.

From the Rev. B. Stow's Address.

LINGERING DEATH.

Among those whom the use of spirituous liquors have thus killed, you may doubtless be able to enumerate some of your own kindred, and neighbours, and acquaintance. I say "*killed;*" for it is killing work; it is assassination; it is self-murder, of the most atrocious character; combining in him who drinks, the guilt of the *suicide;* and in him who furnishes the deathful drug, the guilt of the *assassin.* You doubtless know of melancholy cases of death, in which excessive drinking was the real and acknowledged cause. Some have died at home, in their beds. Others have been found in the water, or frozen by the way-side, accompanied by their death warrant, an exhausted bottle. But these indisputable, unveiled instances, however numerous or shocking, compose a small minority of the actual victims of intemperance. Deaths occur every few days from dropsy, apoplexy, inflammation of the brain, nervous, rheumatic, pulmonic, typhus, bilious fevers, and other diseases, the predisposing cause of which, is the use—often the moderate use, of ardent spirits. Your physicians could tell you tales which would make both your ears tingle. How frequently, when called to visit patients, as they look upon them, and see their cheeks bloated, their lips leaden-coloured, their eyes dim and vacant, their lower eyelid loose and hanging, their upper eyelid thick and heavy, their breath insufferably offensive, their respiration difficult and wheezing, their pulse irreguler, and the nervous system excessively irritable; how frequently do they forbear, from motives of mere delicacy—truly a reprehensible delicacy—to assign publicly the real occasion of illness. *Selfishness* too often has an influence in such cases, inducing them to conceal those facts which convey the least intimation of the patient's guilt. Accordingly, they administer medicine, when they have not the slightest expectation of any curative result. Death ensues, and then it is said, "He died of a fever;" "he died of the dropsy;" "he died of the palsy;" when the truth is, he died of *rum!*

ANECDOTES,

Related in an address of the Hon. S. M. Hopkins, before the Saratoga County Temperance Society, at Ballston, N. Y:—

"The thirst which is produced by drinking distilled spirits is entirely unquenchable. It is of all human appetites the most unappeasable, and the least capable of being controlled, denied, or regulated Facts that are daily before the eyes of all of us, prove this. But I once had it stated to me, by a very estimable and intelligent man, who had been unwarily led into habits of drinking, and had then, as he supposed, cured himself by a very ingenious process of palliatives. It is many years since he told me this; but though the general impression is fresh upon my mind, it is in vain that I search the language, for any terms, which can give an idea of the impressive yet undesigned eloquence, with which he described the appetite. He talked of impatient longings, anxieties, and irrepressible yearnings; of unconquerable desire, and unquenchable thirst, in terms, and in a manner, which I cannot sufficiently recal nor communicate. He triumphed in his supposed victory over the habit. After several years of absence, I returned to my friends and inquired for him; he had died a drunkard!

"That remarkable man, the late Dr. Finley, President of Princeton college, had once in his congregation, perhaps in his church, a man over whom the same appetite had got the dominion. But when the pastor discovered the fact he applied himself most anxiously to the reformation of the wanderer. His commanding eloquence in the pulpit, was seconded by most earnest and impressive appeals, in private. Every thing was united in Dr. Finley to show the utmost effect of talent and piety; the power of his personal presence; his watchful care and tender solicitude; and, when he preached on the end of the drunkard, the thunder of his eloquence. The effect was irresistible, and the parishioner abstained from liquor many years; my impression is, that it was twenty years. At length Dr. Finley took sick, and the unhappy man, in his turn, showed a corresponding anxiety for his minister's health. He often sent to enquire how the President was; and as the accounts became more favourable, his anxiety became distressing. At length the answer came that Dr. Finley was dead. "Then," said he, "I am a lost man." He returned to his house, resumed his cups, and soon drank himself to death."

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN GREAT-BRITAIN.

The temperance cause seems to be making progress in Great-Britain. The Glasgow Chronicle says:—"Among the novelties of the celebration of new year's morning, may be mentioned the substitute for whiskey, used by the disciples of the Temperance Societies, a party of whom visited their friends, carrying with them good coffee, and other requisites generally used on such occasions; and on which beverage the party and their friends enjoyed all the sociality which spirits could excite, and without feeling any of its bad effects. So much for the progress of improvement."—*N. Y. Obs.*

A VOICE FROM THE HOGSHEADS.

Could each hogshead of rum which a Christian sells come back, and as he enters his closet, whisper in his ear, and tell him of the wives which it has made widows, and the children which it has made orphans, he would start back from the traffic as from the pit of perdition.

It is the testimony of judges and jurists throughout the land, that probably three-fourths of the crimes prosecuted in our courts of justice, are connected with intemperance. Now, is it right, sir, for Christians to furnish that which unfits the mind to be governed by law; leads to such a vast increase of crime, and thus endangers beyond almost every thing else our free institutions?—*Dr. Edwards.*

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Boston Recorder.

PERSECUTION IN PIEDMONT.

Piedmont is the principal province of the continental states of the King of Sardinia, and contains a population of nearly 2,000,000, all of whom are Catholics, except about 20,000 Waldenses, who inhabit the vallies of the mountains bordering upon Switzerland. From a letter of Mr. Wilks, to the editor of the London Evangelical Magazine, dated Paris, Dec. 12, it seems that a revival of that pure religion to which the ancestors of these poor people were so strongly attached, has recently commenced among them, and that it meets with bitter opposition, not merely from the Roman Catholic authorities, but from their own corrupt spiritual rulers. The following is an extract from the letter:—

"Recently there has been, in some of the vallies, an increased feeling on the subject of religion; and, by the blessing of God on the pious and zealous endeavours of humble but respectable individuals, schools have been formed, meetings for prayers and for the reading of the scriptures established, and a reform effected in the manner of observing the Sabbath, and of complying with the spirit as well as the letter of other christian institutions.

"Unhappily, this commencement of a most desirable return to the faith and practice of their ancestors, has excited the enmity and hostility of those who ought to have been its promoters and protectors. On various occasions these pious individuals have been molested by turbulent persecutors; and their religious meetings have been interrupted by official visits, menaces and prohibitions. At length, on the first of November last, this treatment assumed a character which will no longer allow me to be silent. "These things must not be done in a corner."

"On that day, Sunday, 1st of November, with the consent of the pastor of St. Jean, and of the greater part of the consistory, some of these good people resorted to a Sunday school at Gonins, where the school-room was filled by the brethren and sisters assembled. The syndic, furious that such a meeting should take place without his consent, went down to Pignerol and obtained an order from the commandant, for four of the most active of the brethren to present themselves before him. They were summoned for the 5th, at four in afternoon; and they set out expecting, from the lateness of the hour, that they were to be sent to prision. They parted from their families and friends with the blessing of the Lord, and amidst the maledictions and imprecations of their adversaries. But what was their surprise and their shame, when they met before the catholic commandant, their syndic, a *Protestant!* As the apostles were probibited, with threats, to speak in the name of Jesus, and as they rejoiced to be counted worthy to suffer for that name, so these poor Christians suffered and rejoiced also. The officer, who ought first to have ascertained that the accusations were true, began by addressing them as guilty, and that in the most abusive terms. They were fools, idiots, madmen. He threatened them, that on the first and slightest complaint, they should be sent to the prison at Turin. He ordered them to follow the stream; but never again to dare to speak on religious subjects to a single individual; and assured them that they must now consider themselves as fully warned, as, on the slightest repetition of their offence, they should have leisure to repent in the prisons of the capital. One of the brethren begged to be heard, and he replied, that as for the school they had acted with the consent of the pastor; but that as for his advice, they had too long followed the multitude to do evil, and now felt it their duty to repent of their former conduct. The officer interrupted the speaker to admonish him, that if they had committed sins, they should fast from morning till night, and have recourse to other severe acts of penitence.—He continued, during half an hour, to treat the brethren with the greatest contempt and severity; and dismissed them with an absolute prohibition to speak on the subject of religion, under pain of being put in irons, sent to Turin, and condemned to a long detention.

"The difficulty of communication prevents as full and as frequent accounts as are desired. Several of the brethren have been seriously wounded, and carry in their body the marks of the Lord Jesus. Their social meetings, however, continue, and they leave the rest to the disposal of their God, desiring the prayers of all those who love real religion and liberty of conscience, and who are interested for the descendants of the confessors and martyrs of the church of Christ."

◆

Bibles in the Western Country.—Dr. M'Auley, agent of the American Bible Society, stated at a meeting in Hartford, Conn., that in a section of the western country, it had been necessary for a justice of the peace to send several miles to borrow a bible, for the purpose of administering the oath to the jury; and Dr. M'A. added—"How much confidence is to be put in the consciences of a jury, sworn upon a borrowed bible?" To which the editor of the Conuecticut Observer adds—"We might give the question somewhat of a different shape;" and asks—"How much confidence is to be put in the opposition which such a community would make to the inroads of popery?" To this *we* might add; that as the bible is the most deadly enemy to popery, can American Protestants (for it is now necessary to use the term "Protestant" in America, as in Europe) need any thing more to excite them to aid in carrying into effect the resolution of the American Bible Society, than the present bold and persevering efforts of the man of sin in our country.—*Roch. Obs.*

State Prison of New-Jersey.—We have received the report of a committee presented to the Legislature of New-Jersey, which is at once interesting and *startling.* It enters minutely into the condition of the prison at Lamberton, its construction, its discipline, the escapes, the punishments, the deaths, the recommitments, the expenses; resulting in a proposal to abandon the building altogether, and to erect a new one on the general plan of those at Auburn and Wethersfield. The committee compare the expenses of this prison with those of the Connecticut during the last year. The New-Jersey prison has 90 prisoners; the expenses were $6,199, and the earnings 3,427 98. The Connecticut had 134 prisoners; the expenses were 5,876 13, the earnings 9,105 54. With about two thirds as many prisoners, the New-Jersey prison costs $322 87 *more* than the Connecticut, and earns 5,677 56 *less;* making a nett difference of $6,000 43.

The committee also propose to the Legislature, to refund to the Prison Discipline Society at Boston, the sums which they have expended in their state-prison for the purpose of moral and religious instruction, amounting to 271 dollars. They add: "In concluding the report, the committee consider themselves bound to acknowledge publicly the great benefit and advantage which they have received from Rev. Louis Dwight, the Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society, in Boston. His intimate acquaintance with every thing touching the subject of prison discipline, and the information which the committee has derived from him, have greatly facilitated the researches and examinations of the committee, and highly merit the thanks of the legislature."—*Bost. Rec.*

Murray-Street Lecture.—A course of Sabbath evening lectures is announced, to be held in Murray-street church, New-York, commencing on the 1st Sabbath evening in March, and closing with the last in May, to be continued each year. They were expected to be conducted *entirely* by clergymen from abroad; but some of those selected having failed, their places are supplied by others in the city. The names announced for this season are the Rev. Messrs. Spring, Skinner, Cox, De Witt, Miller, Sprague, Carnahan, Woodbridge, Wayland, Rice, Woods, Snodgrass, and Griffin. The subjects relate to the fundamental doctrines of the gospel.

Attendance on Public Worship.—It is said that in the city of New-York, not more than one fourth of the whole population attend at any time, public worship; and of them not more than one third are *professors* of religion in any church. Here, [in Richmond], in a city perhaps unequalled for religious privileges, are eleven twelfths of its population not even *professors* of religion. Here is work for proselyting; *legitimate work.*—*Rel. Tel.*

Lottery-Offices.—The following opinion of these establishments is found in Levasseur's Account of "LaFayette in America:"—

"A third scourge, more terrible than drunkenness or prostitution, extends its ravages in New-York, and daily taints the public morals: I wish to speak of those bottomless gulphs, which swallow indiscriminately the wealth of the rich merchant, and the savings of the poor labourer; which are the wreck of so many long tried good characters, and which in exchange for the money which is paid them, make no other return but disgrace and misery; in short, I mean the *lottery-offices.*"

Miss'ry Society of Connecticut.—A legacy to this Society, of $288, from Mrs. Jerusha Spalding, late of Norfolk, has been rec'd by the T'r.

REVIVALS.

We learn, verbally, but from an authentic source, that revivals are now in progress at Cicero and at Salina. In both places, the work is of a very precious character, and is becoming extensive.

Salem, Indiana.—Rev. B. C. Cressy, one of the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society, writes from Salem, Washington county, Indiana, under date of January 12th, as follows:—

"In my last communication, I intimated that there were some favourable indications among us of the reviving influences of the divine Spirit. With gratitude to God, we can now inform you, that the little cloud, which, by the eye of faith, we thought we then beheld rising at a distance, has not "vanished away," but has been gradually rising, and spreading, and pouring its precious drops on our parched wilderness. I will not say that we have a great and powerful revival, but according to the testimony of Christains, who were the earliest settlers in this vicinity, there has never before been a time of so much religious feeling in the two congregations to which I preach, as there has been for two or three months past. Professors of religion, according to their own confessions, have long been in a lukewarm state. But in regard to many of them, a different state of feeling is now manifested. There has recently been evinced an increasing spirit of prayer among God's people. Not long since we observed a day for special prayer, humiliation, and fasting. Our meeting was highly interesting, and has served, we trust, to rekindle the flame of devotion, and strengthen the faith of the followers of the Lamb. It may cheer the hearts of Zion's friends to learn, that since last September there have been thirty-seven persons, who, with us, have solemnly united in covenant with God, and have publicly professed their Lord before men. Of the number above stated, we are happy to say that some of them are among the first in society, in point of information, respectability, and influence. In addition to those who have already come forward, there are several others who have recently indulged a hope, who, we trust, will, before long, take up their cross, and publicly profess the Lord Jesus. I might also add, that numbers are, at present, much concerned for the salvation of their souls.

"I can truly rejoice, that God, in his providence, has turned my footsteps from my native soil, and has directed them to the west. Tho' I have been labouring here but about eight months, yet the Lord has a thousand fold rewarded me for my few self-denials, in thus pouring out his Spirit, and blessing my feeble efforts for building up his cause. Let the American Home Missionary Society be encouraged in their grand benevolent operations. Through their influence, incense and a pure offering shall ascend from the hearts of thousands of Christians in this western land. Often have I witnessed tears of joy, by these hidden, precious ones in the wilderness, in view of recieving the kind attentions of the ministers of Jesus."

The Baptist Advocate at Portland, has accounts of revivals in Vermont, and New-York. For the distance of about 100 miles west of Rutland, it is thought there is not one town but what is sharing in the work. In Middleton, 36 have been added to the baptist church, and six to the congregational. In Poultney, 36 additions, and others are candidates. In Schroon, N. Y. within the limits of the 1st baptist church, almost all the people have become converts. In Cornish, N. H. also, there is a powerful revival. About 40 give evidence of conversion, and 21 have joined the baptist church. A religious attention is also mentioned in Wells and Berwick, Maine.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Communicated by the Corresponding Secretary of the Western Sunday School Union.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"History of the Waldenses, from the earliest period to the present time: By the author of the Lives of Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome, &c." American Sunday School Union, 12th series.

The history of no people can be more interesting than that of the Waldenses; and we are pleased to see that an authentic history of this persecuted, but faithful people, has been prepared for the young, and just issued from the press of the American Union. The volume is exceedingly interesting in its details, and will be found to supply a rich portion of church history to the youthful reader. We ought all, indeed, to be better acquainted with the history of "those saints, whose bones lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold." Their lives of trial and holy obedience afford a perpetual admonition to us, in these days of peace and prosperity.

"The Fall of Babylon; or the History of the Empire of Assyria; compiled from Rollin, Prideaux, and other authorities, by the author of Pierre and his Family, &c." American Sunday School Union, 15th series.

This little work serves considerably to illustrate the scriptures, but more particularly the numerous prophecies respecting the fall of Babylon, the Jewish captivity & deliverance, &c. It is written in a plain and interesting style, and comprises whatever is valuable in the best authorities.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL MAGAZINE.

The growing merits of this periodical, induce us to hope that it will have an extensive circulation in this part of the country. Not only Sabbath school teachers, but parents, and all who have any interest in the education of the young, may derive important aid from its pages.

Interesting Incident.—A missionary of the American Sunday School Union, in the state of Illinois, gives among the peculiar incidents of his mission, the following:—

"Last Sabbath morning, at W——, an incident occurred of considerable interest.

"I was conversing with a number of the inhabitants, who had assembled for meeting, and among other things, mentioned a Sunday school in C——, which was gathered together by the teachers, "from the streets and lanes of the city." "Ah," said Mr. D. "that brings to my mind the way that Sunday schools first commenced. It was the sight of some such poor children, that suggested the idea to Mr. Raikes. They say he was the first to establish these schools. I heard them tell of it before I left England. I have seen the old man walking about the streets of Gloucester, with his large white curled wig. He was a very tall, slender man, and had a very intelligent look. I lived three miles from the city, until I was twenty years old, and used sometimes to go to the old cathedral, (eight hundred years old), where we had schools. And there I saw the children, the boys in one gallery, and the girls in another: and when the meeting was out, they all went to the school. But I never cared to go with them; and I never have heard any more of Sunday schools since I left England, twenty years ago, until last summer, when Mr. —— commenced one; but it stopped in a few weeks, for want of some one to govern it."

"He is one of the methodist preachers; and on my requesting him to lead in prayer, he arose and spoke with much feeling on the subject, and remarked, that though he was "raised within three miles of Sabbath schools, he never knew any thing about them, *until they out-travelled him, and found him out, more than four thousand miles from his native land.*"

Results.—We notice an instance in one of the reports, in the appendix of the annual report of the London S. School Union, where the school-room became too strait for the accommodation of the school, and *six dwelling-houses* in the neighbourhood were thrown open, and nearly filled.

In another report, a case is mentioned, where *one hundred adults,* attending the Sunday schools in one village, made a public profession of religion, while many others remained deeply concerned about their spiritual prospects.

From another report we learn, that in a school of nine teachers, all of them had been scholars in the school where they now taught. One of the nine "was formerly the rudest and most ungovernable lad in the school. He was often on the eve of being dismissed for bad behaviour; but, by the kind providence of God, he always escaped this last course. He is now one of our teachers. His conduct, both at school and at home, is, the reverse of what it was. He had often been told by his teachers and his parents, that it was his duty to pray to God, morning and night. This he never would do; nor was he ever known to perform this duty, until one evening, when his elder sister happening to go up stairs, a little time after the younger part of the family had retired to rest, she was surprised to hear a voice. She stood and listened; then advanced a little further; when she was surprised and delighted to see the boy on his knees, with his younger brother on one side of him, and sister on the other; and thus was he offering up his prayer to almighty God, for himself and those around him."

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MARCH 16, 1830.

No Neutrals.—A notion seems to be prevailing, among political editors, to a very great extent, that without forfeiting their character as theoretical believers in the doctrines and duties of christianity, they may, in this enlightened age, open their columns indiscriminately to articles that have a religious or an irreligious tendency; leaving the friends of religion or of irreligion to defend themselves, or not, as they see proper. A greater mistake than this could not well be committed, as they themselves would not fail to see in regard to any other subject of an analogous character.

Suppose, for instance, that in the field of literature, a quarterly review were to admit articles indifferently, in praise or blame of every sort of publication, good, bad, or detestable; thus leaving the public to judge without the aid of any special advocate: Would not every one pronounce this to be monstrous? And what if, in the field of politics, an editor, who should call himself a friend to the administration, were to give to the adverse party, the same precise advantages that his own could claim, in defending principles or notions of policy: Would any mortal fail to see, that such a professed friend, was but an enemy in disguise? Or what if, in the mere question of morals, the editor of a miscellaneous journal were to open his columns, at once, to the temperate and the intemperate, the pure and the impure, the exemplary and the abandoned, leaving every one at liberty to defend his own views at pleasure, without editorial interference: Who, but the man who was himself intemperate, impure, or abandoned, both in practice and in principle, would fail to see, that such an editor must, of course, be regarded as a man of licentious habits and principles?

The truth is, a man will not be allowed to stand neutral in such matters as these. In literature, he would be called an ignoramus; in politics, he could not even claim the pitiful character of a demagogue; and in morals, his very attempts at indiscriminate liberality, would fasten an indelible stain upon his chararcter.—The same is true in reference to the subject of christianity. Its great Founder himself has said—"He that is *not for me,* is *against me;*" and who will presume to call in question this decision? The editor who opens his columns indiscriminately, to religion and to irreligion, shows indisputably, by the very act, that he is an enemy to the one, and a friend to the other.

These thoughts have occurred to us more particularly at the present time, on account of various articles of an irreligious tendency which have recently appeared in several of the political journals, whose editors, at the same time, would endeavour to convince others, and themselves too, if the thing were possible, that they are friendly to the interests of religion.

The editor of the Ithaca Republican, for instance, opens his columns at full length in favour of anti-sabbath principles and proceedings, whose abettors, while they rail at the clergy, &c. &c. "would not have any one so far mistake their meaning, as to think that they are opposed to the christian religion." This same editor presumes to denounce, without ceremony, an honest yeoman, who stopped taking his paper on this account, as if in fact he had assumed the "*censorship of the press!*"

The Albany Daily Advertiser, too, after having published the impious toasts of the followers of Tom Paine, as reported probably by their own party, thinks to make matters even with the public, by admitting another article, quite unexpectedly offered by the indignant citizens of Albany, as a testimony against the sins of the conductors of the paper. Because a multitude of the most respectable citizens could not be resisted, the publishers would even make a merit of submitting to the chastisement. But as this is not the first sin of theirs, the atonement will not be deemed sufficient.

Now, as instances of a similar nature—some of them much nearer home—are continually occurring, who can fail to see that the political press is in danger of becoming an engine of immense power in the promotion of infidelity? It is well that the honest minded, and the lovers of good order, are beginning to take the alarm. It is an encouraging circumstance, that such names as S. M. Hopkins, Esq. and the Hon. J. Southerland, are given to the public, in testimony against such unprincipled proceedings.

To our Patrons.—We commence this week sending out bills to our patrons. Should any receive them who have paid to our agents, they will of course take no notice of them; as due credit will be given when the agents make returns. We send the bills thus early, that all who wish to pay in advance, may avail themselves of the privilege. Where it is convenient, payment may be made through any of our authorised agents, a list of whom is given to-day on our last page; but where no agent is near, money may be transmitted to us, *postage paid,* through the mail, *at our risk;* and receipts will be returned the next week.

There is due for our paper, embracing the whole subscription for the present volume, not less than from nine to ten thousand dollars, in small sums, scattered over an immense district of country; and to employ an agent for the express purpose of making collections, would be to incur a very disproportionate expense, which, after all, would be quite unnecessary, if those who are indebted to us would avail themselves of the facilities which are now furnished, for making remittances. Why will not these facilities be embraced? True, the amount due from a single subscriber is but a trifle; but as the whole aggregate is made up of sums which are comparatively small, it is necessary that every one should feel his individual obligation. It is surely better for some two or three thousands of men to pay each a small sum, than for two or three individuals to be obliged to raise the whole aggregate. And suppose our patrons should all resolve to pay up at once? The consequence would be the total annihilation of the enormous debt now due; an occurrence which would fill the hearts of the publishers with gratitude, and encourage them to renewed vigour in their undertaking. Nor is this all; the publishers would soon be prepared to say, that hundreds of dollars had consequently been paid into the treasury of the Lord. Could they be permitted to hope that what is now due would soon be paid in, they would readily pledge themselves to pay a sum of not less than $500 to the institutions which have a claim on the nett proceeds.

It is painful to be under the necessity of pressing this important subject opon our readers; but duty compels us, and it would now be criminal to forbear. Collections must be made speedily; and we do most ardently hope that the present appeal will not be in vain.

To our editorial Brethren.—Are we not generally, as the conductors of religious journals, becoming negligent about the credit of articles? Our late extracts from letters from the Sandwich islands, for instance, embracing two thirds of a column, are miscredited by no less than four of the principal journals. In two of them they appear as original; in the third they are credited to the Boston Recorder; and in the fourth to the Rochester Observer. This, merely by way of specimen. 'Tis useless to complain. Mistakes are often in our favour. Many an article has been credited to us, which never appeared in our columns. Perhaps we are all becoming too remiss on this subject.

Mackinaw.—Letters have been received in this village, from the Mackinaw mission, which bring down the dates to the 4th of February. The work of the Lord still continued, and there had recently been several new cases of hope. Two of these were communicated while the letter was writing; and all were of a date too recent for the recital of particulars.

The vessel that carried out the box of clothing furnished in this village, after being nearly lost in the storms and the ice of the lake, arrived safely to its destination. The health of Mr. Ferry was considerably improved.

A Petition to the Congress of the United States from the towns of Smithfield and Fenner, Madison Co. N. Y. on the subject of Sabbath Mails, &c.—This petition, which is of considerable length, has been issued in a pamphlet form. While it "disclaims two of the grounds taken" by other petitions—those which refer to a "religious test," and to the "unconstitutionality" of the law in question—it charges that law "with secularising and destroying the Sabbath," and points out the futility of the plea of "conscience," and of "necessity," &c. which has been so preposterously urged in favour of the sabbath mails. The pamphlet will do good, whatever may be thought of the "two grounds" in question.

Perpetuation of Bible Distribution.—A writer in the Southern Religious Telegraph, proposes for general adoption among the clergy, the practice of presenting at every wedding, a copy of the bible to the new married couple, in which shall be written their names, the date and circumstances of their marriage, &c. This he thinks may be done in such a manner, as is calculated to leave a good impression; and he speaks in some measure from experience. If this practice was universal, the work of bible distribution would be perpetuated.

"*A more excellent Way.*"—Those pious females, who suffer ungodly husbands to prevent them from professing the religion of Christ, and dedicating their children to him in baptism, will find something worthy of their serious consideration, in the article which appears on our first page, under the signature of "W." What must, in all human probability, have become of the husband of Mrs. ——, had she not obeyed God rather than man?

Dr. Humphrey's letter, giving the outline of a system of charitable education, which we finish to-day, will be read with increasing interest, from the fact, that the writer has had great opportunities for personal experience and observation.

Remedy against Profaneness.—The correspondent to whom we alluded a short time since, on the subject of profane swearing, writes us in a postscript:—

"There is *one* way in which we can find access to profane swearers: I mean the *distribution of tracts*, especially such as the "Swearer's Prayer." To this means I design now to turn my special attention."

If others would adopt a similar determination, an impression might soon be made upon this most unreasonable of vices.

New-York Evangelist.—The first number of a weekly paper, bearing this title, has just come to hand. It is issued at New-York by an association of gentlemen—"N. C. Saxon & Co. proprietors;" and is "devoted to revivals, to doctrinal discussion, and to religious intelligence generally." It is of the same size as the New-York Observer, but is not intended "to interfere with other publications." The subject of revivals will hold a prominent place in its columns. Its doctrinal character is calvinistic. The present number appears well; the next will not be issued till some time in April. The advance price is $2 50. Address to the proprietors, "No. 26, William street, corner of Exchange Place."

Colonisation.—A state auxiliary to the American Colonisation Society has been formed in Alabama. Among the members are five judges of the supreme court, many lawyers and members of the assembly.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Hastings—You are requested to insert in your next paper, the following communication, in aid of the cause of virtue and humanity.

Your's, respectfully, S. KIRKLAND,
In behalf of the Committee.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

The undersigned, being a committee appointed by the Managers of the Charity Infant School, for the purpose of soliciting funds in support of that object, deem it a duty they owe their fellow citizens, to lay before them their views upon the subject, together with a brief statement of the funds received by the Society, and expended in promoting its objects.

It is well known that there are a number of parents residing in this populous village, who, through poverty, are hardly able to provide the necessary food and clothing for their families; and of course, without the aid of charity, these must pass the earliest and best part of their lives for the attainment of the elements of education, without instruction, and in numerous instances, exposed to the influence of the worst possible examples.

The object of this Association is, to enable such parents to place their children in a school, where, from two to seven years of age, they may be instructed in such branches of knowledge as are suited to their capacities; thus rescuing their infant years from something worse than mere idleness, and securing to them advantages, of which they can never be deprived by unfavourable circumstances, in after life.

It is perfectly obvious to every reflecting mind, that the object of this Society is one of the purest benevolence, and of the best possible tendency. As the Managers are dependent solely upon the contributions of individuals, to enable them to execute their designs, we earnestly hope we shall not appeal in vain to such of our citizens, as enjoy the means of imparting blessings unspeakable to the poor and needy.

The Society was formed May 4th, 1828. The Treasurer, since that time, has received $372, and expended $362 72. Of this sum, donations have constituted by far the greater part, as the regular subscriptions are entirely inadequate to meet the society's expenditures. Indeed, the whole of our receipts would have been insufficient, had we not been spared the expense of rent, (except for a few weeks), by the munificence of one of our citizens, together with the use of a room in the academy.

The average number of scholars, for the first year and a half, was between sixty and seventy; but the past season it has been one hundred.

Mrs. M. BAGG, Mrs. E. GOODRICH,
" S. SKINNER, " J. PORTER,
" W. CLARK, " H. SANGER,
Miss C. CLARK, " J. KIRKLAND,
Committee.

Utica, March 15, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

Central Agency of the American Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Editor—The following extract is from a letter recently received, written by an elder of a feeble church in the county of ———, containing an application for aid, in sustaining a missionary, who has been for some time past on the ground:—

"You are well acquainted with the extensive field here for a labourer. The prospects now brighten. A revival has just commenced; several souls have been converted, and are now rejoicing in liberty; anxious enquirers are daily increasing; prayer-meetings every night; last night at my house—crowded to overflowing; eighteen came forward to be prayed for; several more struck under conviction in the course of the meeting. The place was awfully solemn. I cry who among us is sufficient to instruct these enquiring souls. I am afraid to move, lest I should give the ark an unhallowed touch. To sit still, and hold my peace, I dare not. Onward and upward, is my motto. I now feel it all important to humble myself in the dust before God. O, pray and agonise for me before God, that my proud heart may be broken in pieces, and melted down like wax. It is impossible to describe my feelings."

O, could such a spirit and such a picture come along with every application for aid: Then very soon the feeble would become strong; the solitary places would all rejoice, and the wilderness itself bud and blossom as the rose.

R. CUSHMAN,
Cor. Sec'ry of the Cen. Agency.

For the Western Recorder.

SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Mr. Editor—We have just received a visit from Rev. G. B. Davis, agent of the American Bible Society. He spent a few days among us, and a blessed time it was. My heart has been cheered, and my hands strengthened, by his visit. The information communicated to my people in relation to the bible cause, I consider of vast importance. I hope my brethren in the ministry throughout the county, will hail his visit to their respective people with joy, and labour with him in this good cause. It is not too much to say, that my people gladly received him; for they were all waiting for him. His visit has done them great good; and I only regret that he could not stay longer among us. There are two denominations of Christians in this place, that favour this object. These have paid or pledged, (to be paid before the 1st of May next), $260. Let not the churches in this favoured county say that this is a good cause, an important object, while they refuse to act.—But let them act in view of truth and duty, and in view of the scenes of the last day. The object embraced in the resolution of the American Bible Society is grand and glorious; and let it not be said that such an unexampled effort failed, because the churches in Oneida county *would not* do their duty. Let the ministers and churches awake to this subject, and duty will be done; our God will be honoured, and our country blessed. Your's, L. HULL.

Augusta, March 12, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Hastings—Please insert the following note in your paper; and may God bless the benevolent donors, and may others be induced to go and do likewise. G. B. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis—The enclosed *Thirty Dollars* is a donation from the Youth's Female Benevolent Society, in Augusta, to constitute their pastor, Rev. Leverett Hull, a life member of the American Bible Society. Philinda C. King, *Tr.*

Augusta, March 4, 1830.

The Subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the members of the Society, for the above donation. L. HULL.

The Subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the members of his congregation, for the payment of *Fifty Dollars*, to constitute him a life member of the Board of Foreign Missions. L. HULL.

Augusta, March 9, 1830.

Water Lime Conduits.—Mr. John M. Benham, of Bridgewater, has shown us a specimen of a pipe formed of water lime, for conducting water or gas. It appears to us to be an invention that merits the attention of the public. It possesses two decided advantages over wooden pipes. It keeps the water perfectly pure, as it comes from the fountain, and it is much cheaper. A barrel of the lime, which costs $1.50, will make from eight to ten rods of inch pipe; and one man will make it in a day.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

The debate in the Senate, on the land question, had not terminated, at the date of our latest accounts from Washington.

In the House of Representatives, on the 1st inst. a single subject occupied nearly the whole sitting from 12 till 4 o'clock. This was a motion to print a petition presented by Mr. Burges, from the yearly meeting of the society of Friends in New-England, praying the protection of government for the Cherokee and other tribes of Indians, and that Congress will adopt no measures in violation of the treaties entered into with them. After an unsuccessful motion to get rid of the discussion, by laying the memorial on the table, the debate was finally, at near 4 o'clock, arrested by the "previous question;" and the motion to print prevailed by a large majority.

In the House, on the 4th inst. Mr. Johnson, from the post-office committee, made a report *adverse* to suspending the transportation of the mails on the Sabbath. A debate arose upon a motion of Mr. Chilton, to print ten thousand copies of the report. Mr. M'Creery, a member of the committee, stated, that inasmuch as he dissented from a majority of the committee in their report, it was his intention to present a report from the minority, as soon as he should have prepared it.

The House, on the 5th inst. ordered the printing of ten thousand copies of the report of the post-office committee, adverse to stopping the mails. The minority upon the committee then presented their report upon the same subject; and the house ordered ten thousand copies of that report also to be printed, to be appended to the first report.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, March 6.—In Senate, a bill was passed authorising the acting Governor to transmit Burr's map and atlas of this state, to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the Governors of the several states.

In Assembly, a petition was presented from E. P. Bellinger and others, for an investigation into the conduct of the grand chapter of New-York, and if sufficient cause appear, to repeal their charter. Laid on the table.

The House again went into committee of the whole, on the bill to repeal that part of the revised laws, which subjects unlicensed physicians to fine and imprisonment. Another bill was also before the committee, that county medical societies should not charge any initiatory fee.

The bill abolishing fine and imprisonment was adopted, after debate, ayes 64. The house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole, 74 to 27.

The bill prohibiting the taking of an initiatory fee then came up. It passed, after being so amended, as to limit the fee to $1. Motions for $2 and $3 were rejected.

Monday, March 8.—In Senate, the committee of the whole passed a bill to repeal sections 54 and 55, title 2, chap. 1, of the revised laws. [The sections relate to the chancellor and vice-chancellors.]

In Assembly, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, directing the committee on canals to inquire into the expediency of authorising the canal commissioners to commute with the owners of lands on the canals, for the erection of bridges and fences; which commutation shall be in full for all future erections and repairs of such bridges and fences.

Mr. Fillmore offered a resolution, to refer to the select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, the memorial of C. P. Bellinger and others, for an investigation into the conduct of the grand chapter; whether they furnished money to screen and aid persons concerned in the abduction of Mongan.

Mr. Gosman offered an amendment, directing the attorney-general to examine into the truth of the alledged allegations against said chapter; and if in his opinion there is sufficient cause, to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, in the supreme court or court of chancery, with a view to a forfeiture of the charter.

A debate ensued, which occupied the whole day. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Fillmore, Granger, Russell, and J. Dickson. Mr. D. said that Judge Cowan, while holding a western circuit, had declined trying some of the causes growing out of the Morgan affair, because he was a mason. He said that the attorney-general was a mason, and might feel the same delicacy.

Messrs. Gosman, Vanderpool, Mann, Stephens, and R. L. Smith, supported the amendment, and it was adopted, 75 to 28.

Mr. Weed moved so to amend the resolution, that the attorney-general should have the power to send for persons and papers.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Lush, on the ground that this power could not be given to the attorney-general by a resolution of the house.

Mr. Weed observed, that having accomplished his object, by producing the declaration that the attorney-general had not the necessary power, and that it could not be given to him, he would withdraw the amendment.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Tuesday, March 9.—In Senate, a memorial was received from Samuel M. Hopkins, in relation to his accounts, and referred to the select committee which has his previous memorial under consideration.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, on the bill to reduce the parades and rendezvous of the militia of this state. The committee passed the four first sections. These sections provide,

1st. That the militia shall rendezvous for inspection, by companies, on the first Monday of June in every year, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

2d. That all uniform companies and troops shall hold one additional parade.

3d. That every officer shall serve four years in the militia, before a resignation can be accepted; and if a resignation is accepted before he has served four years, he shall be liable to do duty in the ranks.

4th. The commissioned officers of each regiment and separate battalion, and warrant officers, not attached to companies, shall rendezvous on the first Monday in September, for inspection and martial exercise.

In Assembly, Mr. Mann called up his resolution for the adjournment of the legislature, on the first Monday of April; and after a little desultory debate, it was, on motion of Mr. Bradish, postponed till the first day of April.

The bill to repeal that part of the revised laws, which imposes fine and imprisonment on persons practising physic and surgery without a license, was read a third time, and passed, ayes 66, noes 51.

The House again went into committee of the whole, on the bank tax bill. Mr. Lush spoke about an hour in opposition to it. Mr. Vanderpool followed on the other side, and spoke till near the hour of adjournment.

Mr. Paige offered the following amendment, which was ordered to be printed:—

1. To confine the law to the banks in New-York subject to the bank law.

2. That said banks shall continue liable to taxation, as long as they are not contributing to the bank fund.

Wednesday, March 10.—In Senate, a petition was presented from the president and secretary of the Oneida county medical society, against the repeal of the law regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state.

The comptroller, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, made a detailed report of the monies paid to the special counsel, under the act of April 15, 1828, and the act of April 6, 1829, continuing the same. From this report it appears that there has been paid to Daniel Mosely, $1383 59: John C. Spencer, $2382 56. Total $3776 15.

On motion of Mr. Throop, the committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of the bill from the Assembly, repealing those sections of the revised laws relating to the office of commissioner and inspector of the state-prison at Sing-Sing, and the bill was re-committed to the select committee that reported it.

The committee of the whole had under consideration and passed the bill for the relief of settlers of the New-Stockbridge and Cowasalone tracts of land. The report of the committee was laid on the table. [The bill, as reported by Mr. Todd, chairman of the committee on finance, merely extended the time for the payment of the interest. Mr. Benton introduced additional sections which were passed, authorising a new appraisement of the lands, *exclusive* of the improvements.]

In Assembly, Mr. Rose offered a resolution, to postpone the bank tax bill till the 4th of July next; in effect, to reject it. Lost, ayes 35, noes 56.

The committee of the whole again took up said bill. Mr. Mack, of Tompkins, spoke nearly an hour in opposition to it. Mr. Curtis, of New-York, and Mr. Davis, of Rensselaer, (one of the bank commissioners), followed on the other side. Mr. D. avowed himself friendly to the amendment of Mr. Paige, offered yesterday. Mr. Granger took the floor; but it being two o'clock, he gave way for a motion to rise.

Thursday, March 11.—In Senate, Mr. Bronson, from the select committee, to which was referred the engrossed bill from the Assembly, repealing so much of the revised laws as continues the office of inspector of the state-prison at Sing-Sing, made a detailed report, recommending the passage of the bill. The committee are of opinion that the public interest would be promoted by the retirement of the present incumbent.

Mr. McLean, in relation to the bill, entitled "An act to loan the credit of the state for certain literary purposes," remarked, that the continued accumulation of petitions and memorials relating to it, affords strong evidence of the growing interest of the public in the subject of that measure. It is indeed a measure in every respect calculated to awaken and interest the public attention. From the vast importance of the subject, and its comparative recent origin, it may be well doubted by some, whether it is sufficiently matured for legislative action. This consideration, connected with the advanced state of the present session, and the great press of business, have induced him to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, entitled "An act to loan the credit of the state for certain literary purposes;" and that the same, together with the petitions and documents relating thereto, be referred to the committee on literature, further to consider the plan and system of instruction, and to collect such other information as may be in their power, relative to the probable, present, and speculative value of the security. Adopted.

The lien bill from the Assembly, was then taken into consideration, in committee of the whole. After reading the bill, and the report of the select committee on the subject, the committee rose, and the Senate *refused* it leave to sit again, 10 to 8; which is equivalent to a rejection of the bill.

In Assembly, the committee of the whole again took up the bill in relation to taxing bank stock.

Mr. Granger made a long speech against it; and Mr. Paige followed in its favour.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out the original bill, as reported by Mr. Mann, from the bank committee, and it was *carried*, ayes 58, noes 34.

The question was then taken on inserting Mr. Gosman's substitute, and it was *lost*. The bill was therefore rejected.

The committee then rose, and the question was put on agreeing to their report. Messrs. Mann and Davis contended that the members did not fully understand the nature of the question or the original bill. Mr. Bradish replied; when the house adjourned, without taking the question on the report of the commitee of the whole.

Friday, March 12.—In Senate, on motion of Mr. Maynard, the vote of yesterday, refusing the committee of the whole leave to sit again, on the lien law, was reconsidered, and leave was given to the committee to sit again.

The committee of the whole had again under consideration and passed the bill reducing the number of militia parades in this state.

In Assembly, the house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill relative to the bank tax; ayes 58, noes 52. So the bill was *rejected*.

Mr. Savage then moved that the remainder of the bill (the title) should be laid on the table.—He thought, perhaps, that on the wreck of the bill still left, something might be engrafted, which would suit the views of the house, and relieve the New-York banks.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Lush, Russell, and others, on the ground that the house, in rejecting all the sections of the bill, had resolved not to change the present system of taxation.

Several of the members, however, who had voted against the bill, expressed their willingness that the subject should lie on the table; and the motion prevailed.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 22d January have been received at Boston; but they contain no news of importance.

The King of England appears, from all accounts, to be in bad health, generally, and at the last date, was suffering under a severe attack of the gout, insomuch that Sir Henry Halford was in constant attendance, and could not give satisfactory answers to the inquiries of the royal family. It was said, however, that there was no danger to be apprehended from the present attack.

Egypt.—The commencement of the overflow of the Nile this year, caused the most flattering hopes relative to the ensuing crops of grain, cotton, flax and indigo; but all these anticipations were disappointed by the extraordinary overflow which has taken place. The water rose to 26 French feet, whilst in Lower-Egypt, to be favourable, it ought to rise no higher than 18. Many villages were destroyed by the violence of the waters, and the number of individuals who have perished, is estimated at more than 30,000. To this lamentable loss of life, must be added the destruction of agricultural implements, cattle, and many warehouses filled with the produce of the late harvests.—*Times.*

From Colombia.—Colombia papers of a late date have been received at New-York.

The constituent Congress of Colombia was installed at Bogota on the 20th of January, according to the decree of December 24. Forty-seven deputies were present, exceeding two thirds of the whole number required for a quorum. They went from the palace of the government, with the Liberator President at their head, to the cathedral, to attend a solemn mass, and thence to the hall appointed for their sessions, where many citizens were present.—There, after a short speech, the President, accompanied by the ministers of foreign relations and the interior, administered the oath to the deputies, who presented themselves two by two. Gen. Sucre was the elected President: Bishop Esteves, Vice-President; and Bergos, Secretary. The Liberator then declared the Congress legally installed, and gave the officers their seats.

Gen. Sucre made a speech, in which "he praised the firmness with which Bolivar had guided the republic in a dangerous crisis, convoking a Congress which will be able to heal its distresses, and abdicating spontaneously the unlimited power which the people had confided in him." His Excellency replied, that, "in the Congress were placed the best and most legitimate hopes of the nation; to which they would undoubtedly give a constitution full of power and liberty; and that he retired with the greater confidence, because he left at the head of the representatives the great marshal of Ayacucho."

On Jan. 22d, the Liberator President (Gen. Bolivar) addressed a proclamation to the Colombians, announcing that on that day he ceased to command them. After stating that he had been the victim of ignominious suspicions, without having the power to defend the purity of his principles; that he had been represented as aspiring to a crown, which, although more than once offered to him, he had rejected with the indignation of the proudest republican; and assuring them that his mind had never been stained by ambition for a kingdom; he recommends to them to approach the Congress, as comprising the national wisdom, the legitimate hope of the people, and the last point of meeting for patriots; and concludes as follows:—

"Countrymen! hear my last words, on terminating my political career. I beg you, I beseech you, to continue united, lest you should become the assassins of your country, and your own executioners. "BOLIVAR."

In a message to the Congress, recommending a new chief magistrate as indispensable for the republic, he says—"From this time, I am only a citizen, in arms to defend the country, and obey the government."

DOMESTIC.

The Astor Case.—On the 2d inst. in the supreme court of the United States, the decision of the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New-York, on the question in dispute between the state government and John Jacob Astor, *was affirmed with costs.*—This decision, it will be recollected, was in favour of Mr. Astor. It must not be understood, however, that the question is finally disposed of; this being but one out of *five* cases, which the parties agreed should be prosecuted to final judgment; and if any three of them should be decided in favour of the plaintiff, he was to receive from the state $450,000, subject to a deduction of $200,000, in case it should be determined that he ought to pay for the buildings and improvements on the lands in dispute.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

Chenango Bank.—It appears from an investigation of the concerns of this institution, had before the chancellor on the 9th inst. "that the large debts due to the bank which were considered doubtful have been secured, and that the stock which was in the hands of a few individuals, and for which their stock notes were given to the bank, has been sold and distributed among a great number of responsible and *bona fide* purchasers thereof, which arrangement is satisfactory to the commissioners, and to such of the other stockholders of the institution as have appeared and examined the papers presented to the chancellor; and it also satisfactorily appears that the said bank is now solvent, and that the bills thereof are entitled to full credit, as a part of the circulating medium of the state." The temporary injunction was by order of the chancellor dissolved.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Middle District Bank.—The chancellor, on the report of the receiver, has directed a dividend of 62 1-2 per cent, on the bills and deposits of this bank; and the receiver expresses the opinion, that the second and last dividend will be at least 20 per cent, in addition to the above. The receiver intends to file a bill against the stockholders who have not paid in, in behalf of himself and the people of the state, to compel them to make good their stock, for the benefit of the bill-holders and depositors; and also to contribute to the state, whose stock to the amount of $50.000 is all paid in. If he succeed in this, the bill-holders and depositors will be paid in full, and the state receive about $25,000 towards the common school fund.

State Medical Society.—The *prize questions* for the current year are the following:—

1st. The nature, causes, symptoms and treatment of *Delirium Tremens*, illustrated by cases.

2d. The causes of the large proportion of still born children in our large cities over those of London, with statistical tables.

A premium of $50 is offered for the best dissertation on each subject. The dissertations are to be sent to the secretary. (Dr. Joel A. Wing, of Albany), on or before the first of December, 1830.

Rail-Roads.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus closes a letter on the subject of that all-engrossing topic, rail-roads:—

"An engineer of high standing in Liverpool, who is in constant correspondence with a gentleman of Philadelphia, known as an advocate of rail-roads, uses language to this effect in some of his recent letters, which have been read to me:—"But let me advise you, by all means to avoid embarking in these expensive railways until you have seen the *effect* of them on this side the water. There is much, very much yet to learn on this subject. It is the *hobby* at present, and one which is ridden unmercifully. One good effect, however, arises from it—it scatters our overgrown fortunes, and gives employment to the poor."

The Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to Congress a plan, which proposes that the officers of the navy shall consist of not less than one vice-admiral, two rear-admirals, 30 captains, 30 masters commandant, 200 lieutenants, 400 midshipmen, 35 surgeons, 50 assistant-surgeons, 35 pursers, 10 sailing masters, 24 boatswains, 24 gunners, 24 carpenters, and 20 sail makers. The President may increase the number of officers below the rank of admiral, when the public services shall require it.

Rensselaer School.—Two scientific expeditions have been made by this school, which proved of great use to the students, in engineering, agricultural geology, and in other branches, which cannot be taught advantageously in the closet; but the longest tour did not exceed half a term. A full term is now proposed to be held along the Hudson river, Erie canal, and lake Erie; to commence on the 23d of June, at the city of New-York. The charges are exceedingly moderate.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Belchertown Bank.—By a report made to the Massachusetts legislature, it appears that this bank owes $161,555 55. Its resources are $1,25 in specie, and $127,390 43 in debts, of which *one hundred twenty-four thousand* dollars are considered bad! The concerns of the bank were managed entirely in Boston by brokers.

Important Decision.—Judge Morris has decided, in a case at Indianapolis, that when slaves are brought into that state, they are free; whether brought to labour there, or only travelling through in company with their masters. He remarks—"It is impossible to make a distinction between slavery in the state, and carrying a negro from place to place, within the state, against his will. Indeed, slavery does not exist in any particular employment, but in any and every control of the person of the individual against his will."—*Centreville Times.*

Another Factory Burnt.—The large cotton factory in Saco, Maine, together with all its machinery, and out-houses, and a block of buildings seven stories high, connected therewith, were recently destroyed by fire. The expense of buildings and machinery estimated at about $300,000. A third of it was owned in Saco, and the rest in Boston. About $80,000 were insured upon it in Boston, and $10,000 in Providence. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective furnace. The number of persons thrown out of employment, by this occurrence, is estimated at 400 or 500.

Indians in Maine and Massachusetts.—In the state of Maine there are three tribes of Indians; the St. Johns, 300 in number: Passamaquoddies, 379, which claim 100 acres of land; and the Penobscot tribe, 277 in number, and claiming 92,160 acres. In Massachusetts, there are the Marshpee tribe, of 320 persons: Herring Pond tribe, of 40: Martha's Vineyard, of 340; and the Troy tribe, of 50 persons.

Longevity.—There is now living in Chambersburg, Pa. a man of the name of John Hill, who, from the best information that can be obtained from himself and others, is between 120 and 130 years of age! He served George I, II, and III, as a soldier; the latter the last time in this country under Gen. Braddock; and was considered to old for a soldier when our revolutionary war broke out! He enjoys pretty good health at present, and appears likely to yet have some years in store.

The Newburyport Herald states, that an excellent old lady, called Aunt Tappan, is now living in that city, at the age of 102; her mental faculties unimpaired, and her complexion that of a lady of 50; sociable and cheerful.

Blessings of Monarchy.—The young Duke of Buccleugh, next year, comes into a clear annual income of 160,000*l* sterling; about one thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars *daily!* "Who suffers?"

Geo. Miller and Wm. Williams, of Savannah, the persons who plead guilty in the Rowland Stephenson affair, have been sentenced by Judge Holt, the former to a fine of $1000, and six months imprisonment; the latter to $500 fine, and three months imprisonment.

DEATHS.

In this village, on the 9th inst. Miss *Catharine Elizabeth Ostrom*, daughter of the late Mr. Joshua Ostrom, aged 17. The mind of Miss O. was deeply exercised during the revival in this county four years ago; yet she did not seem to come fully into the light of the gospel. But during her last sickness, which was of a lingering character, (consumption), she obtained hope of mercy, united herself with the people of God, and a few days afterwards died full of peace and consolation.

At Westmoreland, on the 28th ult. Deacon *John Bearss*, aged 66.

In New-York, on the 4th inst. Col. *Richard Platt*, an officer of the revolution, aged 75. Col. P. entered the army in 1775, and continued in it until the close of the war, and was alike distinguished for intrepidity and good conduct. He was at the capture of St. Johns and Montreal, the siege of Quebec, and at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

On the 11th ult. at Beam's tavern, about eleven miles below the city of Albany, Mr. *Charles P. Barnum*, editor of the Poughkeepsie Obeiver. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, while on his way to Albany.

In Litchfield, Me. Mr. *James Lord*, aged 92. He served three years in the old French war, and four and a half in the revolution, in which he held a lieutenant's commission. He commanded the company that led the way to Bunker-Hill on the morning of that memorable day.

WHITESBORO' ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Whitesboro' Academy desire to give notice, that the spring term of the male department of that Academy is just commenced, under the care of Mr. H. Blodget, as Principal. He is a gentleman of superior attainments as an instructor. No pains will be spared to render the school worthy of the patronage of the public. The terms of tuition are the same as in other similar institutions. Board can be obtained in good families near the school, for twelve shillings per week. A few scholars can be accommodated with board in the same family with the Principal.

By order of the Trustees, L. BERRY, Clerk.
March 12, 1830. 11w3

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WHEREAS specific charges have been preferred against two Members of the Medical Society of the county of Oneida, for misconduct in their profession, and immoral conduct and habits; in accordance with the laws of this state, a special meeting of the Medical Society of said county, will be held at the house of Moses Bagg, in Utica, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. to ascertain the truth of such charges, and proceed with such offenders according to law.

SETH HASTINGS, Jun. Pres't.
S. S. Peck, Sec'ry.
March 5, 1830. 10w2

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of DEFOREST & DICKINSON, as stage proprietors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the Pioneer Stages will for the future be continued and run regularly by B. Dickinson, as sole proprietor, who will settle all the accounts and demands of the aforesaid firm.

Feb. 27, 1830. JAMES DEFOREST,
10w2 BARNABAS DICKINSON.

☞ In taking leave of the Public, as Pioneer Stage Proprietor, I wish at this time, and in this manner, to tender to a generous community my heartfelt thanks for the liberal support I have received from them, while in the stage business, and desire my friends to continue their favours to this line, while in the charge of Mr. Dickinson. J. DEFOREST.

DRAPERS & TAILORS,

No. 78, Genesee Street.

LEE & DAVIE, have very recently received, from their establishment in Albany, a splendid addition to their former Stock, consisting of beautiful Lavender mixed Cassimere, with the new style of figured Valentia Vestings, and an elegant variety of Fancy Articles.

N. B.—Just received from London, the newest fashion Pattern Coat, which may be seen by calling.

Utica, March 9, 1830. 10w3

NEW BOOKS.

Just received by Hastings & Tracy—

OUTLINES of Ecclesiastical History, on a new plan, designed for academies and schools: By the Rev. Cha's A. Goodrich; illustrated with engravings.

The following is from the Spirit of the Pilgrims, for September, 1829:—

"The incidents in this work are well selected and arranged; the style is sufficiently elevated, and always perspicuous; and the volume will be found interesting and useful, not only in academies and common schools, but in private families. The plan of making ecclesiastical history the subject of attention and recitation in the higher schools, is obviously important, and we know of no work more suitable to be adopted as a text book, than the one before us."

The following is from the Rev. R. Emerson, professor elect of ecclesiastical history at Andover institution:—

"It is well adapted to its object, the use of schools. Ecclesiastical history, always important, appears doubly so at the present time, for the rising generation in this country. Its bearing on the question of popery, and on the cause of missions and the spread of the bible, is as important as it is obvious. Next to the gospel itself, as read and preached, we must ever regard the history of the church as the best antidote to the corruptions, and the strongest excitement to the virtues, that have been found in its besom. To introduce such a work into our schools, is an important step towards rendering them christian and "practical."

The Rev. Joseph Emerson, principal of the female seminary at Wethersfield, says—

"During the last two years, I have devoted a considerable portion of my time to studying and teaching ecclesiastical history; while my estimation of this most noble branch of literature has been continually rising. I am therefore prepared most cordially to repeat my brother's recommendation, and could add much more. The sweet simplicity, the classical neatness, the luminous perspicuity, the able arrangement, the distinct numerical statement of causes, in connection with the importance of the matter, can hardly fail to render your work both interesting and profitable to all who may study it. But probably the questions are its most distinguishing excellence. May you long continue to be more and more useful, in your most difficult and momentous employment of composing books for the rising generation."

Familiar Lectures on Botany, including Practical and Elemental Botany, with generic and specific descriptions of the most common native and foreign Plants, and a vocabulary of Botanic Terms; for the use of high schools and academies: By Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln, vice principal of the Troy Female Seminary; containing thirteen beautiful engravings on copper.

Remains of the Rev. Charles Wolfe; curate of Donoughmore, diocese of Armagh, with a brief memoir of his life, by the Rev. John A. Russell; with a fine engraving of Mr. Wolfe.

The Child's Picture Defining and Reading Book, for infant schools, common schools, and sabbath schools; by T. H. Gallaudet, principal of the American asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb; illustrated by one hundred engravings.

"A Plea for entire Abstinence," a sermon, delivered at Troy, Sabbath evening, Jan. 17, and at Lansingburgh Jan. 24, 1830, by Rev. Mark Tucker.

The New-York State Register, for the year of our Lord 1830, with a concise United States Calendar; by Roger Sherman Skinner.

Nos. 5 & 6 of the CHORAL HARMONY.

Also, a new supply of the Greek & English Lexicon, Euler's Algebra, Græca Majora, Woodbridge's Geography, Conversations on Chemistry, Hawes' Lectures, (a new edition), &c. &c. *Utica, March* 2, 1830.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

THE noted STAND for a TAVERN, in Williamstown, formerly owned by Baruch Orton, deceased, with one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which about eighty-five are under improvement, and well calculated for grass, grain or fruit, with buildings and water very convenient. It is situated about eight miles from Camden village, on the state road from Rome to Oswego. It will be sold very low, and on eight years' credit, if wanted; or it will be rented at a reasonable rate.—Enquire of Ellenor Orton, on the premises, or of Ashbel Upson, at Camden.

Williamstown, Feb. 25, 1830. 9w4

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Oneida Iron & Glass Manufacturing Company will please to take notice, that a call and demand is hereby made on them, of Seven Dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, to be paid to their Treasurer, on or before the 5th day of April next, under pain of forfeiture of their shares, and all previous payments made thereon.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Sec'ry.
Rome, Feb. 24, 1830. 9w4

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The following appears to have been written by some one in this vicinity, who is a friend to missionaries:—

For the Western Recorder.

LINES,

Addressed to G. P. J. infant son of Dr. J. Missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

Ah, lovely babe, unconscious flower,
In what strange land thy natal hour!
Why that unhallow'd spot of earth,
That heathen isle should give thee birth?
Did thirst of wealth, or power, or fame,
Tempt thy fond parents o'er the main?
Or were they banish'd hence for crime,
Far, far from this their native clime?
Ah no, methinks I hear thee say,
The STAR OF BETHLEHEM led the way:
That star their guide o'er trackless ocean,
Hush'd the wild surges' deep commotion,
And placed them here, as beacons bright,
This dreary, darken'd isle to light;
Transform rude nature's wayward child,
Degraded, cruel, faithless, wild,
To man, enlighten'd, social, kind,
To woman, gentle and refin'd.

Oh, glorious Star, hasten the hour,
T'extend thy all transforming power,
Till isle nor continent be found,
Where thy blest light shines not around.

Offspring most dear of friends belov'd,
I hail thy entrance into life;
May guardian angels from above,
Preserve thee free from care and strife.
O, may'st thou never, never know
The unmeasur'd depths of human woe:
And since for thee a Saviour died,
May thy young heart be sanctified.
Devote to God thy infant hours,
And consecrate thy opening powers:
First learn the truth, and then proclaim
The great Redeemer's precious name.
May heathens learn from thee to raise
Their voices in Immanuel's praise.

ALEXINA.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The following remarks were written, says the Episcopal Watchman, "several years ago, as it is supposed, by the venerable senior bishop of our church." The good man complains with reason of the abuses of his times; yet we think that the remedy he proposes is inadequate. Circumstances have somewhat changed since he wrote:—

"What is complained of, is the constantly wishing to change the tunes, as soon as they have become familiarised to the people. Not only so, ingenuity is put to work for the accomplishment of this mischievous end.—There is sometimes taken a good old tune, which has stood the test of critical skill for ages. A slight alteration is made, always for the worse, and a new name is given to this tune; and the consequence is, that the accustomed singer in his pew, recognising the resemblance of his old friend, but not finding him the same, and being distracted between past custom and imaginary improvement, is hushed to silence.

"The expedient proposed for the counteracting of these abuses, is to mark in the margin of a prayer-book the tune which shall be thought best suited to each psalm. Then, when any psalm is directed by the minister, it will be known what tune is to accompany it. And this union between psalm and tune is here proposed to be inseparable; because so much are we under the government of the law of association, that where there has been often an union of words, of notes, and of feeling, the first two will scarce be heard, without the excitement of the last. This is a fact well known to those who influence the feelings of people to political purposes, by means of ballads. The matter is equally true of the connexion between psalmody and the devotion which it ought to be our object to excite by it; and this affords an unanswerable argument against the submitting of sacred music to the direction of those who have no desire of making it the handmaid of devotion.

"Not only should the tunes be established, but they should be few, for the purpose of rendering them familiar and easy to the people. The criterion for the number should be this. Estimate the number of portions which may be supposed sung on Sundays, and on the principal festivals throughout the year. Take such a divisor, as that the quotient shall be a number confessedly not too often to hear a good tune in the course of a year; the divisor is the number of tunes required. According to this standard, it would seem that no church can want more than from a dozen to twenty tunes. But it may be said, "Is all improvement in this line to be shut out?" I answer, that this is not the meaning; but it is that the introduction of a new tune should be very rare; and then, because it is better than some old one, which should give way to it."

Within these twenty years past, however, great improvements have been made in the *harmony* of these "old tunes," which—the bishop to the contrary notwithstanding—had not in any shape stood the test of musical criticism. And though there are still many compilers among us, that continue to make bad worse, there are a few also, who seem determined at all hazards to improve the old tunes, till as many, at least, as "from a dozen to twenty," can be published in a permanent form. This would fix something like a uniform standard, a thing much to be desired.

As to the continual introduction of new tunes, the evil will be cured, in proportion as religious influence is made to take the place of a thirst for novelty. While music continues to be cultivated, so generally, in a worldly spirit, almost to the exclusion of spirituality, the evil will remain.

ELOQUENCE.

Extracts from the second speech delivered by Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, in the Senate of the United States, during the debate on suspending the surveys of the public lands—in reply to Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina:—

"The eulogium pronounced on the character of the state of South-Carolina, by the honourable gentleman, for her revolutionary and other merits, meets my hearty concurrence. I shall not acknowledge that the honourable gentleman goes before me, in regard for whatever of distinguished talent, or distinguished character, South-Carolina has produced. I claim part of the honour; I take pride in her great names. I claim them for countrymen, one and all. The Laurens, the Rutledges, the Pinckneys, the Sumpters, the Marions—Americans, all—whose fame is to be no more hemmed in by state lines, than their talents and patriotism were capable of being circumscribed within the same narrow limits. In their day and generation, they served and honoured the country, and the whole country; and their renown is of the treasurers of the whole country. Him, whose honoured name the gentleman himself bears; does he suppose me less capable of gratitude for his patriotism, or sympathy for his sufferings, than if his eyes had first opened upon the light in Massachusetts, instead of South-Carolina? Sir, does he suppose it in his power to exhibit a Carolina name so bright, as to produce envy in my bosom? No, sir, increased gratification and delight, rather. Sir, I thank God, that if I am gifted with little of the spirit which is said to be able to raise mortals to the skies, I have yet none, as I trust, of that other spirit, which would drag angels down. When I shall be found, sir, in my place here, or elsewhere, to sneer at public merit, because it happened to spring up beyond the little limits of my own state, or neighbourhood; when I refuse, for any such cause, or any cause, the homage due to American talent, to elevated patriotism, to sincere devotion to liberty and the country; or if I see an uncommon endowment of heaven; if I see extraordinary capacity and virtue in any son of the south; and if moved by local prejudice, or gangrened by state jealousy, I get up here to abate the tithe of a hair from his just character and just fame, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth! Sir, let me recur to pleasing recollections; let me indulge in refreshing remembrance of the past; let me remind you, that in early times no states cherished more harmony, both of principle and of feeling, than Massachusetts and South-Carolina. Would to God, that harmony would again return. Shoulder to shoulder they went thro' the revolution; hand in hand they stood round the administration of Washington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support. Unkind feeling, if it exist, alienation and distrust, are the growth, unnatural to such soils, of false principles since sown.—They are weeds, the seeds of which that great arm never scattered.

"Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts. She needs none. There she is; behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker-Hill; and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every state, from New-England to Georgia; and there they will be forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives, in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it; if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it; if folly and madness—if uneasiness, under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed to seperate it from that Union, by which alone its existence is made sure; it will stand, in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigour it may still retain, over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin."

We add one further extract; it is the conclusion of the speech. Who can read it, without uniting in the prayer, that "*Esto perpetua,*" may be inscribed on the arch of our country's union?—

"I profess, Sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the prosperity and honour of the whole country, and the preservation of our federal union. It is to that union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that union, that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us most proud of our country. That union we reached, only, by the discipline of our virtues, in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility and its blessings; and although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection, or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, and personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, Sir, to look beyond the union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion, to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the union should be best preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people, when it shall be broken up and destroyed.

"While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant, that in my day, at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant, that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind.—When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonoured fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honoured throughout the earth, still full high advanced; its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre; not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured; bearing for its motto, no such miserable interrogatory as—*What is all this worth?* nor those other words of delusion and folly—*Liberty first, and Union afterwards;* but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty *and* Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

VELOCITY OF LIGHT.

The eclipses of the statellites or moons of the planet Jupiter had been carefully observed for some time, and a rule was obtained which foretold the instants in all future time when the statellites were to glide into the shadow of the planet, and disappear, or again to emerge into view. Now it was found that these appearances took place 16 1-2 minutes sooner when Jupiter was near the earth, or on the same side of the sun with the earth, than when it was on the other side; that is to say, more distant from the earth by one diameter of the earth's orbit, and at all intermediate stations the difference diminished from the 16 1-2 minutes, in exact proportion to the less distance from the earth. This proves then, that light takes 16 1-2 minutes to travel across the earth's orbit, and 8 1-4 minutes for half that distance, or to come down to us from the sun. The velocity of light ascertained in this way, is such, that in one second of time, viz. during a single vibration of a common clock pendulum, it would go from London to Edinburgh and back 200 times, and the distance between these is 400 miles. This velocity is so surprising, that the philosophic Dr. Hooke, when it was first asserted that light was thus progressive, said he could more easily believe the passage to be instantaneous, even for any distance, than that there should be a progressive movement so inconceivably swift. The truth, however, is now put quite beyond a doubt by many collateral facts bearing upon it.—*Arnot.*

THE EYE.

The nature of the eye as a camera obscura, is beautifully exhibited by taking the eye of a recently killed bullock, and after carefully cutting away or thinning the outer coat of it behind, by going with it to a dark place, and directing the pupil towards any brightly illuminated objects; then through the semi-transparent retina left at the back of the eye, may be seen a minute but perfect picture of all such objects, a picture thereof, formed on the back of the little apartment or camera obscura, by the agency of the convex cornea and lens in front. Understanding from all this, that when a man is engaged in what is called looking at an object, his mind is, in truth, only taking cognisance of the picture or impression made on his retina, it excites admiration in us to think of the exquisite delicacy of texture and of sensibility which the retina must possess, that there may be the perfect perception which really occurs of even the separate parts of the minute images there formed. A whole printed sheet of newspaper, for instance, may be represented on the retina, on less surface than that of a finger-nail; and yet not only every word and letter be separately perceivable, but even any imperfection of a single letter. Or, more wonderfully still, when at night an eye is turned up to the vault of heaven, there is portrayed on the little concave of the retina, the boundless concave of the sky, with every object in its just proportions. There a moon in beautiful miniature may be sailing among her white-edged clouds, and surrounded by a thousand twinkling stars; so that to an animalcule supposed to be within or near the pupil, the retina might appear another starry firmament with all its glory. If the images in the human eye be thus minute, what must they be in the little eye of the canary bird, or of another animal smaller still! How wonderful are the works of nature!—*ib.*

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

The Washington Telegraph states, that there is contained in the library of the department of state, a magnificent oriental work, which is as curious as it is valuable. It is a dictionary and grammar of the Persian language, in seven folio volumes, published by the Sultan of Oude, in 1822. It is entitled Heft Hobxoum, or the Seven Seas. It was transmitted to the department of state, by the American consul at Canton. The Paris Encyclopedique remarks concerning the author of this work, that no Asiatic prince, since the time of the learned Abulfeda, 1332, has rendered such essential service to science, as has the Sultan of Oude, by this publication.

NEW COLLEGE IN AFRICA.

It is announced in the South-African Advertiser of September 26th, that the South-African college was to be opened at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st of October. Professors and teachers have been appointed for the English, French, and classical languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, astronomy, mathematics and mechanics. The inhabitants intended to have a general illumination on the evening of the day the college was to be opened. The professors are Rev. Messrs. Judge, Faure, and Adamson.

Hot Springs in Arkansas.—A number of these, having a more intense heat than any known, except those in Iceland, have been discovered about six miles from the river Wachita.

The London Literary Gazette states, that Lander, the companion of Capt. Clapperton in his last African journey, is setting out, under the auspices of government, to attempt the completion of the inquiries into African geography.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$140 50a141	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	142 50a	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	28a29
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	28a30
Havana	11a13	Sperm, summer st'd	64a65
Java	14a15	—— winter do	70a
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	82a
Upland	8a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	7 50a7 75
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	5 25a5 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	11 50a12 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 12a9 25
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 12a2 37	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard	5a6
Pickled, bbl	3 50a3 75	Cheese, Amer	6a7
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 87	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a 9	Prime, 100lbs	2 50a3 00
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	47a43
American	7a7 3-4	Liverpool ground	45a46
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	4 75a4 81	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	5 25a5 37	—— brown	9a10
Rye flour	3 62a3 75	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 25a2 37	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 02	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 02a1 06	American, lb	6 1-2a7
Rye	71a72	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	52a	Bohea, lb	30a32
Oats	35a37	Souchong	50a75
Barley	68a	Hyson-skin	45a75
Beans, 7 bush's	7 50a8 00	Young-Hyson	80a1 12
Hides,		Hyson	85a1 15
LaPlata, lb	14a15	Gunpowder	1 10a1 30
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 75a1 87	Imperial	1 10a1 30
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	4 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	14a25
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 25a2 25
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a36
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	32a35
Staves, pipe	38 00a40 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	27 00a30 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl	21 00a22 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

AGENTS

FOR THE WESTERN RECORDER.

Adams, P. D. Stone
Antwerp, Dr C. Preston
Augusta, Gen J. J. Knox, & W. H. Chandler, Esq
Auburn, Palmer Holley
Bath, C. T. M'Connell
Bainbridge, Rev E. Pratt
Binghamton, Dr West, and H. Collier, Esq
Boonville, William Sippell
Brownville, J. Ballard
Burlington, Silas Maynerd
Camden, Erastus Upson
Canajoharie-Centre, Rev C Wadsworth
Canton, Jeremiah Bailey
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Champion, Rev N. Dutton
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Franklin, James Andrew
Fredonia, Abijah Young
Ft. Covington, J. Parkhurst
Geneseo, Truman Hastings
Geneva, Horace Hastings
Gilbertsville, Joel Kellogg
Governeur, H. D. Smith
Great Bend, N. Y. D. Potter, Jr
Great Bend, Pa. N. Ives
Green, St'n Ketchum
Guilford, Lemuel Jewell
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Harford, Pa. Rev A. Miller
Harpersville, Azor Smith
Henderson, A. Atherton
Homer, J. Searl
Hopkinton, A. Warner
Ira, E. S. Evarts, P M
Ithaca, Daniel L. Bishop
Jamesville, I. W. Brewster
Joslin's Cor's, E. S. Cadwell
Jordon, E. W. Botssford
King's Ferry, S. Chadwick
Lawsville, Pa. Allen Upson
Lebanon, Joel Bradley
Lee, Henry Ford
Lima, Rev J. Barnard
Lisbon, Dea J. Martin
Lisle, Dr G. L. Spencer
Lowville, P. Abbott
Lyons, J. Deiker, Jr
Madison, Calvin Whitcomb
Manheim Centre, Charles Freeman
Manlius, H. W. Ewers
Massena, Dr W. Paddock
Mexico, W. Mitchell
Morristown, Rev Mr Taylor
Morrisville, Capt T. Pond
New-Haven, C. R. Wells
New-Lisbon, Dea. Fairchild
New-Lebanon Springs, A. Peabody
Norfolk, Erastus Hall
North-Elmira, J. M'Connell, P. M.
Norwich, Jed'n Hitchcock
Ogdensburgh, J. Seeley
Onondaga Hollow, Rev W. Thacher
Oswego, W. S. Maynard
Oxbow, Rev J. Sanford
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Palatine, J. Nellis
Palmyra, Rev A E Campbell
Pitcher, Rev Mr Bradford
Port-Gibson, James Field
Pompey, E. Wells
Potsdam, S. Raymond
Parishville, Joel Potter
Richland, S. Meacham
Richville, J. C. Rich
Rodman, H. C. Strong
Rome, Norman Seymour
Rutland, Dr C. P. Kimball
Sacket's Harbor, G. Camp
Salina, Dr A. S. Ball
Salisbury, Platt Richards
Sherburne, William Avery
Sidney Plains, Rev J. B. Fish
Smithville, R. Pearson
Smyrna, G. Hammond
Springfield, Rev Mr. Howe
Stephentown, Rev Mr Beach
Stockholm, L. Pettibone
Stowes Sq. Rev Mr Crandall
Syracuse, G. W. Hickcox
Taberg, William Firman
The Square, (Scipio), Benoni Smith, P. M.
Trenton, Dea Younglove
Troy, Dr A. Robbins
Urbana, Lem'l D. Hastings
Vernon, J. Patten, & John E. Dutton
Vernon Centre, Starr Clark
Verona, Rev I. Brainard
Veteran, Theodore Valleau
Waddington, S. H. Dearborn
Walton, W. B. Ogden, P M
Watertown, Silas Clark
Waterville, Lemuel Hills
Wayne, Dr. Bartle
Western, G. Brayton, Esq
Westford, Charles Maxon
Westmoreland, Wm. Newcomb
Whitesboro', Rev J. Frost
Wynant's Kill, A. Tracy

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

DOCT. SMITH'S FAMILY ELIXIR.

IT is universally acknowledged that there is no greater desideratum than a good and cheap family medicine. The proprietor, therefore, after having bestowed considerable study on the subject, has succeeded in compounding a medicine *particularly adapted to the use of families,* and which he confidently recommends from long experience, to excel any other that has been offered, for its *safety* and *efficacy,* in the following complaints, viz:—Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Acidity and Flatulence of the Stomach and Bowels, Chronic Rheumatism, Intemperance in Eating and Drinking, and Gout, either misplaced or retrocedent. In the *complaints* of *children* it is peculiarly valuable, where cordial or stimulating medicines are proper, and in restoring them after being much reduced and emaciated. It will generally give immediate ease, when *griping pains* in the *stomach* and *bowels* arise from eating unripe fruit, &c. The Proprietor flatters himself that no family will be without the Elixir, when once acquainted with its usefulness. Apply to

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon, Liberty-street, opposite the Clinton House, Utica, where he will attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

☞ Sold also by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS & Co. and WARNER & HARVEY, Druggists, Genesee street

August 25, 1829. 34

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a quantity of Dr. Bonhomie's GOLDEN EYE-SALVE, which is recommended as a superior medicine for all inflamed and weak eyes. For sale at the Striped Store, No. 38, Genese estreet. *Utica, Aug.* 4, 1829. 31

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency; and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics;* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify, that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table-spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK & Co. Striped Store, 38, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

MARSHALL'S AMBROSION.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

THE Proprietor has found it necessary to adopt the above term for his medicine, (now much improved by experience), which he formerly called Panacea, from the spurious compounds offered the public under the latter name. The virtues of this Medicine are so fully acknowledged, and its reputation so firmly established, that the Proprietor deems it almost superfluous to recommend it as a sovereign remedy to all those afflicted with the complaints below stated, who have not been nor can be cured by ordinary medical practice. This composition is vegetable, perfectly innocent, and an excellent *purifier* of the *blood.* From two to six bottles, generally, effect cures of the most obstinate cases.

Diseases.—Scrofula; King's Evil, ulcerated Sore Throat; Ulcers of every description, particularly Fever Sores, however old and inveterate; Mercurial Affections; Chronic Rheumatism; General Debility, Derangement of the Stomach, attended with puking; White Swellings; Diseases of the Bones and Skin, as Scurvy. Salt Rheum, Shingles, Tetters, Blotches of the Face, &c.

The following recommendation and certificates of cures, will, it is presumed, convince the most sceptical of the intrinsic value of this medicine:—

UTICA, *August,* 1829.

I have repeatedly used the Ambrosion, prepared by Mr. G. Marshall, in several of the diseases for which it is recommended, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of superior value, efficacy, and safety. I have administered it in some inveterate cases of ulcer, that had, for years previously, resisted every medical effort, with the most satisfactory and decisive results. I therefore consider it an extremely salutary and important remedy, and highly deserving public confidence.

NEWEL SMITH, Physician & Surgeon.

NEW-HARTFORD, *July,* 1829.

While labouring under an inveterate ulceration of the leg, of *seven years* standing, with about *fifty sores* between the knee and ankle, discharging constantly fœtid matter—irregular sleep, impaired appetite, and costive habit of body, I commenced using your medicine. Five or six bottles removed the pain and inflammation and *healed the sores perfectly.* Though it is long since my cure, the limb remains well and sound, and my health good. A number of respectable physicians had previously attended me without effect. The severity of my case is pretty well known; but I think it your duty to publish it for the benefit of such as may be similarly afflicted, and without the knowledge of so important a remedy. CATHARINE HUGGINS.

To Dr. G. Marshall.

I suffered severely, a long time, from a violent cutaneous and rheumatic affection; had received able medical aid in vain, and was rendered, by pain and loss of appetite, a cripple and mere skeleton; when I began taking your Ambrosion; a few bottles of which removed the complaint, and restored me to health.

JAMES BOARDMAN,
Barclay st. N. Y. late Captain U. S. Army.

Some time after Dr. Mott had performed a difficult operation on me, for aneurism, mortification took place in one foot, dangerous ulcers were formed, and many of the bones carious. I used several bottles of your Ambrosion. The effect was, the rotten part of the bones came away, and the ulcers healed satisfactorily. The preservation of my foot is due to your medicine.

SPARHAWK PARSONS, 198, Spring st. N.Y.

To Dr. G. Marshall. July, 1829.

To be had of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Messrs. STORRS & Co. Dr. J. B. MARCHISI, and Messrs. HITCHCOCK & SWAN, Genesee street.

Those desirous of placing themselves under the Proprietor's care, and can make it convenient to come here, will receive every attention. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part, will be promptly attended to.

☞ To guard against imposition, observe—the medicine is not genuine, without my name impressed upon the seal of each bottle, and obtained of accredited agents; printed directions accompanying it.

G. MARSHALL, Old Post-Office, Utica.

August 25, 1829. 34

GENUINE FRENCH JUJUBE PASTE,

Or, PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, colour, and form. Its use is altogether convenient; between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris, with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral, and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humour in the throat and breast; and is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice. For sale by WARNER & HARVEY.

Utica, Dec. 15, 1829. 50

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1829. 24

Who wants to see, when 100 *years old?*

M. HITCHCOCK & Co. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES,* some of which are marked for one hundred years, and for sale at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

ONEIDA HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken the new Tavern Establishment, recently fitted up by WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq. adjoining his Lottery and Exchange Office, and opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, in Genesee street. It is in excellent condition for the accommodation of company. The House is commodious, its situation central, and having been well furnished, it is presumed that it affords to the citizen or traveller as pleasant a stopping place as can be found.

SMITH COPELAND.

Utica, July 6, 1829. 27

NOTICE,

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

HITCHCOCK'S NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headache, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. ☞ Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of

5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured by a mortgage bearing date the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, executed by William Ketchum to Ansel Bruce, of all that certain piece or lot of land, lying and being in Rome, Oneida county, bounded as follows: Beginning on Fish creek, at the corner of land owned by Nathan Ladd; thence south thirty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, on the line of said Ladd's land, to a stake on the reservation line; then north thirty-six degrees east, fourteen rods, to a stake; then north thirty-two degrees and thirty minutes west, until it strikes the bank of Fish creek, so as to contain forty-two acres and an half of land; then down the bank of said creek to the place of beginning, being part of lot number twenty of the unappropriated lands, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, in 1809, on the east side of Fish creek: And whereas the said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and the power of sale contained in said mortgage, at the United States hotel, kept by A. Shepard, in Utica, Oneida county, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 17th, 1829.

51m6 Z. P. MAINE, *Assignee.*

DEFAULT being made in the payment of monies due on a mortgage, executed April 3, 1828, by *Isaac Powell* to *Austin Wells,* of premises situate in Vernon, Oneida county; beginning in the south line of a road from the Oneida Glass Factory to Vernon Centre, on the east side of a school-house thereon standing and running thence south twenty-three degrees west, one chain seventy-seven links; thence north sixty-five degrees west, two chains and seventy-two links; thence north twenty-five degrees east, one chain and fifty-five links, to the south line of said road; thence along said road, south seventy degrees east, two chains sixty-three links, to the place of beginning; being one rood thirty perches, (excepting a school-house thereon, and the right to use the same for any school to be kept therein)—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage, and to the statute in such case provided, said premises will be sold at public vendue, at the inn of S. Ives, in Vernon aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. Dated Dec. 1, 1829.

LEVI HILLS,
E. M. HILLS, } *Assignees.*

E. ALLEN, *Att'y.* 48m6

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.